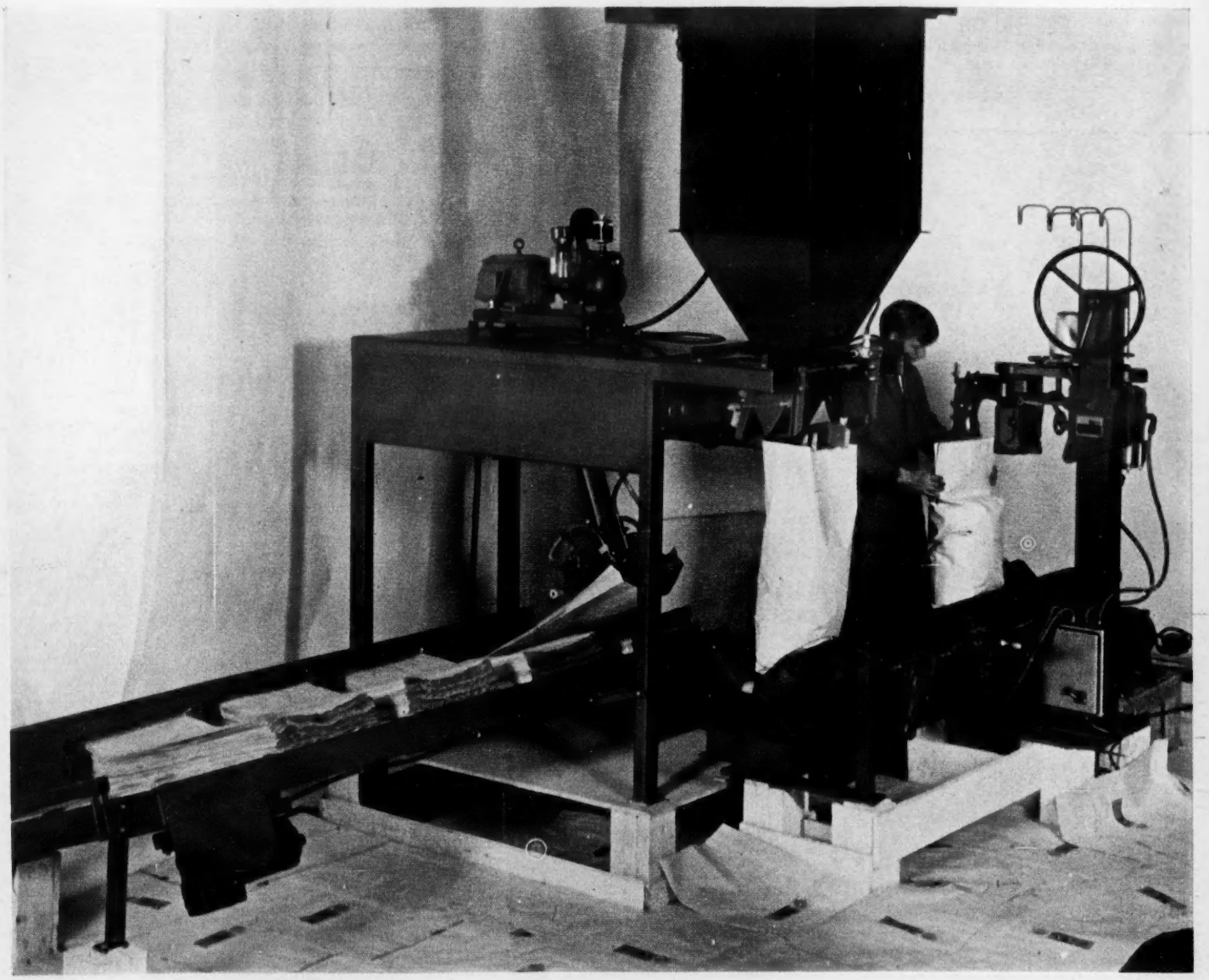
Trade and Industry

INCORPORATING THE BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL

Volume 2, No. 4 Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office 27 January 1971



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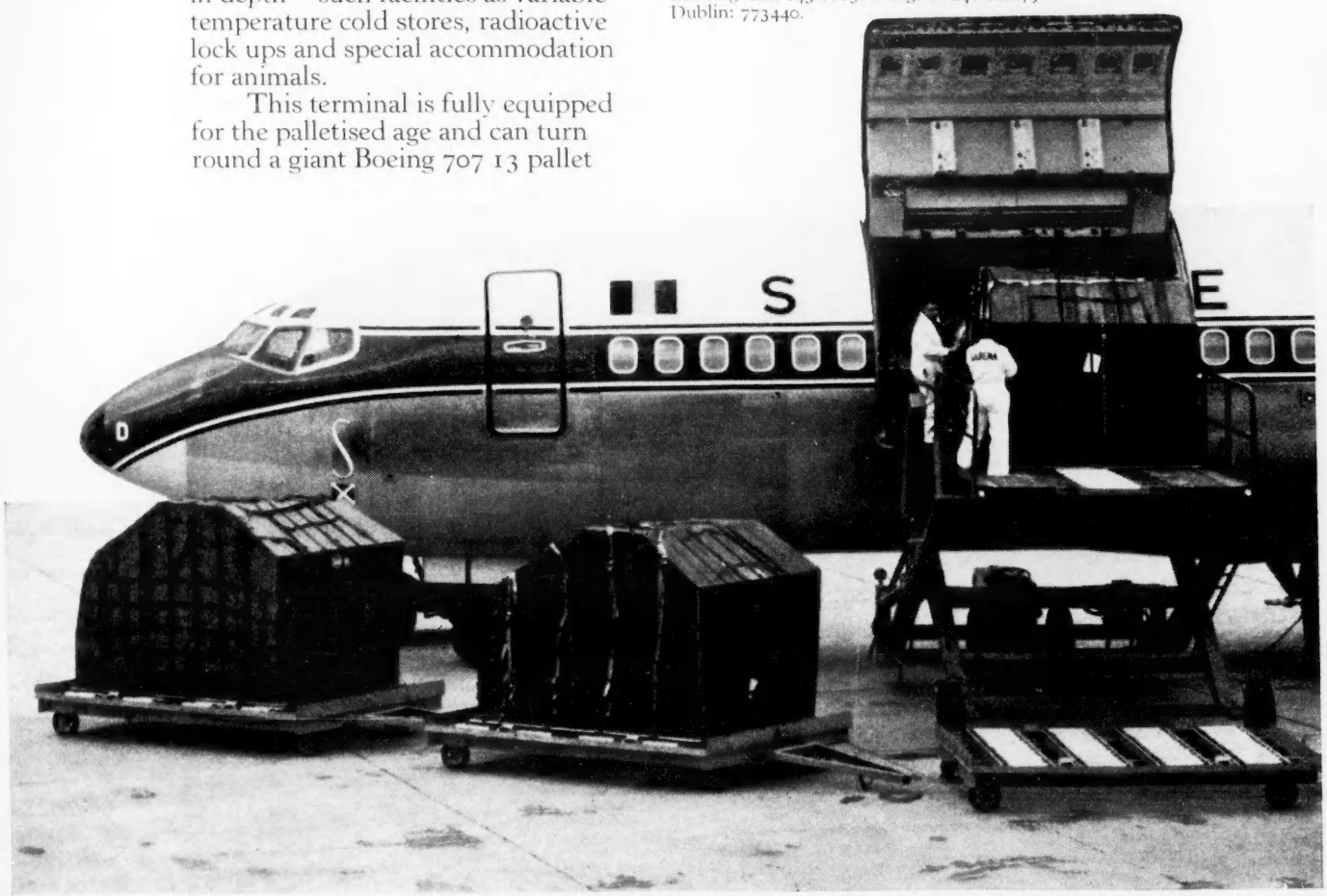

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INCORPORATING THE BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL

VOLUME 2. NO. 4. PAGES 153-200. JANUARY 27, 1971.
PRICE 2*s.* 0*d.* (10p). NET SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE £7 12*s.* 0*d.* (£7.60).

Editorial Address: **Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877.**

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Front cover photograph

A new machine, the Keay-Bemis 'Swinger' automatic sack feeder has been introduced by Thomas C. Keay Ltd. and was introduced to the packaging industry in Australia and New Zealand by Mr. G. H. Payne, the firm's director of sales, during his participation in a Dundee Chamber of Commerce trade mission. Besides the great interest in the 'Swinger' aroused in these markets, inquiries have been received from France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany.

Index to Statistics published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY incorporating the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

All dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last Published
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	18 Nov. 1970
Air miss reports (A)	1 April 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	29 April 1970
Trade by air (6-M)	30 Sept. 1970
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (Q)	28 Oct. 1970
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	16 Dec. 1970
UK balance of payments (Q)	23 Dec. 1970
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	28 Oct. 1970
Business names registered (A)	This week
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	12 Aug. 1970
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	20 Jan. 1971
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	20 Jan. 1971
Catering trades turnover (M)	13 Jan. 1971
Chemicals industry (Q)	11 Nov. 1970
Companies:	
Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	2 Dec. 1970
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	23 Dec. 1970
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	13 Jan. 1971
Construction work overseas (A)	14 Oct. 1970
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	13 Jan. 1971
International trade credit (A)	15 April 1970
ECGD business (Q)	2 Dec. 1970
Electronics capital equipment deliveries, research and development (Q)	This week
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Production, exports and orders (M)	This week
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	13 Jan. 1971
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	6 Jan. 1971
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	23 July 1970
Registration of films (A)	4 Mar. 1970
Trends in film going (A)	22 July 1970
Food:	
Consumption levels (A)	5 Aug. 1970
Household consumption (Q)	23 Dec. 1970
Footwear industry orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	9 Dec. 1970
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	4 Nov. 1970
World exports of manufactures (A)	30 Sept. 1970
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	15 April 1970
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	13 Jan. 1971
Value of overseas trade (M)	20 Jan. 1971
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	4 Nov. 1970
Gold and convertible currency reserves (M)	13 Jan. 1971
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	13 Jan. 1971
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of finance houses (Q)	18 Nov. 1970
Business (M)	13 Jan. 1971
Industrial building (Q)	28 Oct. 1970
Industrial development certificates refused (A)	22 July 1970
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	20 Jan. 1971
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Wales index (Q)	23 Dec. 1970
Insurance companies assets (A)	19 Aug. 1970
Investment:	
Book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	23 Sept. 1970
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	8 April 1970
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	13 Jan. 1971
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	16 Dec. 1970
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (A)	11 Feb. 1970
Analysis of production (Q)	18 Nov. 1970
Deliveries (Q)	18 Nov. 1970
Production (M)	13 Jan. 1971
Volume of production (M)	13 Jan. 1971
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	6 Jan. 1971
Motor trades turnover (M)	13 Jan. 1971
Office development permits (Q)	30 Dec. 1970
Partnerships registered (A)	8 April 1970
Pension funds: assets (A)	19 Aug. 1970
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	13 Jan. 1971
N. Ireland index (M)	20 Jan. 1971
Royalty transactions (A)	25 Mar. 1970
Shipping:	
Movement at UK ports (M)	23 Dec. 1970
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	7 Jan. 1970
Steel consumption (Q)	23 Dec. 1970
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	12 Aug. 1970
Industry's stocks (Q)	20 Jan. 1971
Retail (M)	20 Jan. 1971
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	22 July 1970
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Cotton production (M)	This week
Hosiery production (M)	This week
Wholesale houses sales (M)	20 Jan. 1971
Wool exports (Q)	25 Nov. 1970
Wool output (M)	This week
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	23 Sept. 1970
UK tourist traffic (M)	13 Jan. 1971
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	23 Feb. 1970
Index nos. (M)	20 Jan. 1971

Department of Trade and Industry Organizations, etc.

Subjects	Last Published
DTI addresses (former BOT offices)	19 Aug. 1970
DTI Regional Directors (Export)	7 Oct. 1970
British Commercial representatives overseas	13 Jan. 1971
Customs notices of interest to exporters	20 Jan. 1971
Directory of DTI (formerly BOT) departments and their work	8 April 1970
ECGD local offices	20 Jan. 1971
Half-yearly index – July to October 1970	9 Dec. 1970
Official receivers' offices	20 May 1970
Programme of trade promotions	4 Nov. 1970
Release dates of economic statistics	20 Jan. 1971

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Editorial Communications should be addressed to the Editor, *TRADE and INDUSTRY* (*incorporating the Board of Trade Journal*), Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2654).

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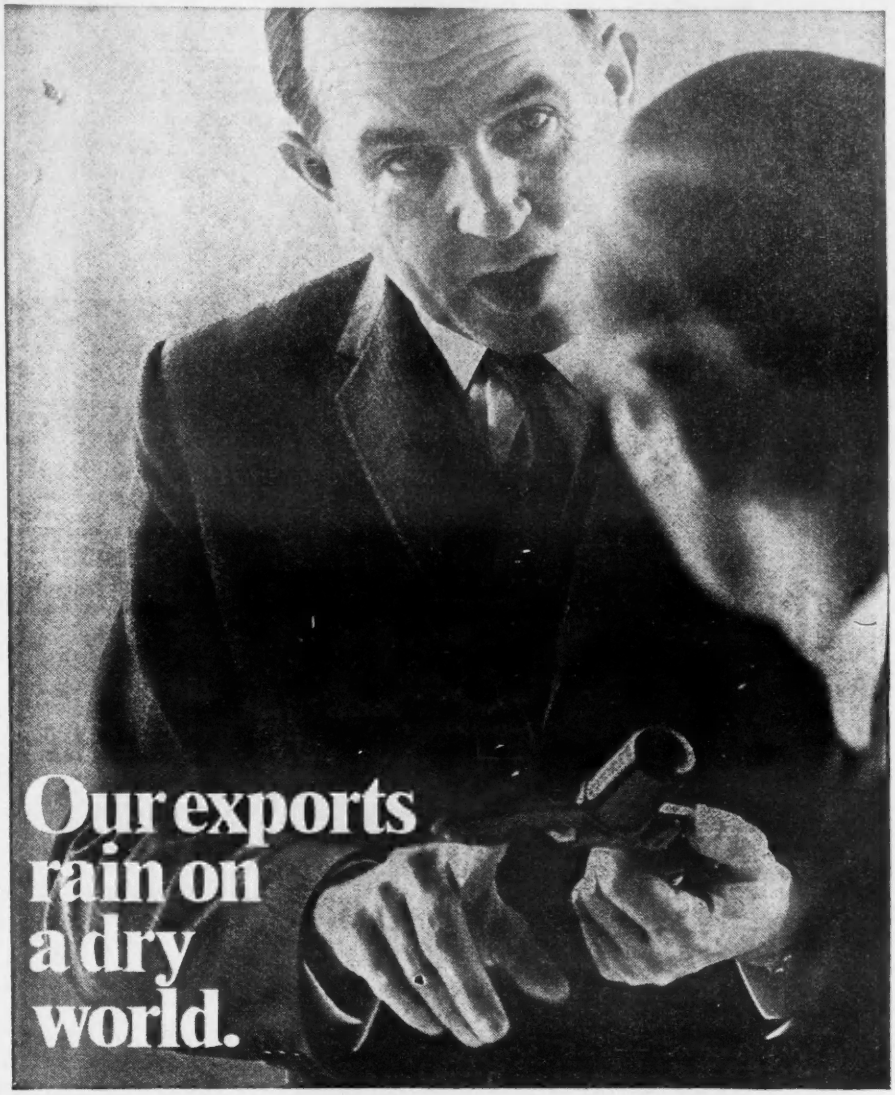

It's surprising that a firm from these damp islands should be a world leader in irrigation systems. To find out why, we went to Hampshire to talk to Mr W.T.A.R. (above left), chairman and managing Director of a company which is aiming to sell £4½ million-worth of irrigation equipment this year – over 90% of it in countries overseas.

Interviewer: How did you first get into irrigation?

W.T.A.R: Our founder started in 1953 at the farm we had down the road, making sprinklers for our own use. This New Forest soil does need watering, and the equipment available at that time wasn't much good. We developed our own range of equipment and began selling to other farmers, and since then we've never stopped expanding.

When did exporting come into the picture?

W.T.A.R: Almost straight away, in 1954. We saw the potential overseas, and were soon operating in Africa, carving out the bush and turning it into sugar cane.

You do more than just make and ship the equipment?

W.T.A.R: We plan the system, make it, and organise its installation. Our first really big contract was in Mozambique for sugar. We planned the complete project which included building canals, and made and installed all the equipment – pumps, pipes, sprinkler heads, couplings. These are our turnkey projects. All the customer has to do is switch on, and with a bit of luck it works. We've helped improve coffee yields in Kenya, reclaimed the desert in Tunisia and started sugar growing where none grew before in Malawi.

Have you gone beyond Africa now?

W.T.A.R: All over the world. Our biggest outlets so far have been for general crops in the Caribbean. One project alone called for 825 pumps and 1,700 miles of tube. But apart from the turnkey jobs we have a big general trade – smaller orders for individual farmers. Our best markets for these are in Northern Europe: Holland, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and we've subsidiary companies in France, Spain and South Africa.

Very impressive build-up: has ECGD helped you do it?

W.T.A.R: We couldn't operate overseas without ECGD. We'd have a job to finance turnkey projects through the banks without ECGD long-term financial guarantees. Then there are political risks in some markets: ECGD cover us against not getting paid because of upheavals we couldn't anticipate. And the cover against default is very important to us. If ECGD will give cover, you're on a safe bet. If ECGD argue, you need to have another look at what you're doing.

All in all, you've done very well?

W.T.A.R: We were up to £1 million in 1965. We should do £4½ million in 1970.

And by 1975?

W.T.A.R: We shall keep on expanding.

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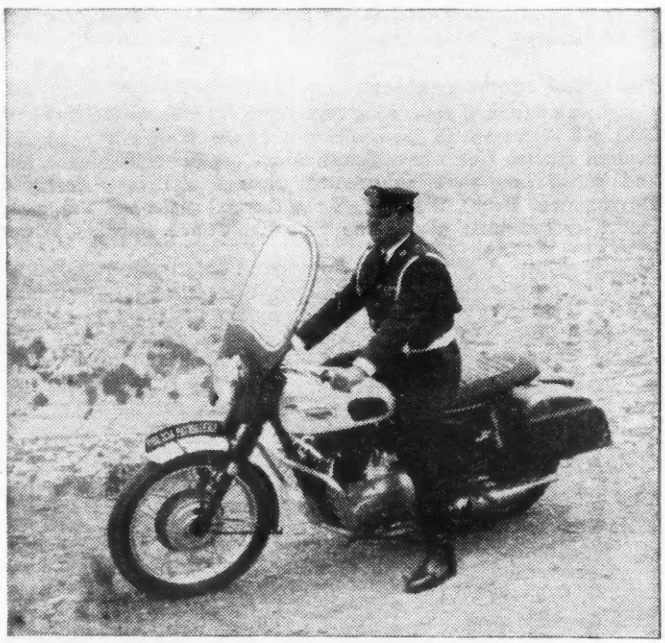
TRADE WITH CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA—7

Bolivia: low in the league table but high in potential

By P. A. McLean, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, La Paz

THERE IS A STORY told in Bolivia that when God was creating the world he was asked why he had given Bolivia so much wealth. He replied 'Ah, but wait until you see the politics'. In 145 years of independence Bolivia has had 179 governments, and her great wealth in minerals still lies mainly beneath the ground.

Bolivia as she is today was forged by the events of 1952 when labourers, peasants and miners took to the streets and toppled the Government. The revolution, led by the Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionàrio (MNR), resulted in the introduction of universal suffrage, the breaking up of large estates under the Agrarian Reform Law and the nationalization of the mines owned by the three 'tin barons' (Patiño, Hochschild and Aramayo). After the Armed Forces had regained power in the mid-1960s, the country began to enjoy, under President Barrientos, a period of relative stability and growth. Then came his tragic death in April 1969 in a helicopter crash. Since the revolution in September 1969 which overthrew President Siles, Bolivia has been under left wing and essentially nationalistic governments. It was General Ovando who promptly nationalized the Bolivian Gulf Oil Company; but in a coup in early October of last year, he in turn was displaced by General Torres.



The rigours of the altitude have proved no deterrent to Triumph Engineering Co. who have recently secured an order from the Bolivian traffic police for a new fleet of motorcycles.

General economy

The population of Bolivia is estimated at between 4½-5 million, 70 per cent of whom are Indians. A large proportion of them do not enter into the monetary economy. Those who do have money keep it 'under the mattress', distrusting banks and savings societies so that the Gross Domestic Product, in 1969 set at £80 per capita at current prices, is somewhat misleading. The Bolivian economy experienced a decline in the rate of economic growth during 1969, GDP increasing by only 4.7 per cent during that year as compared to 7.2 per cent during 1968. The Bolivian peso has, however, sustained its parity throughout the last 13 years, an achievement in South American terms of no mean significance.

Silver and gold dominated the vision of the Spanish conquerors, but in more recent times tin has played the important role in the economy of the country. Rising tin prices early last year reduced the amount of American aid needed to balance the Bolivian budget. Previously, about US$15 million had been given annually. The Bolivians have forecast that their budget for 1970-71 will be balanced without the need for external financing.

Mining

Bolivia's exports of mineral ores in recent years have represented as much as 90 per cent of total exports, tin alone accounting for 70 per cent. Most of the tin concentrates have been exported to Britain, our imports amounting in 1969 to £31.4 million. But two developments of significance have been the building of a tin smelter at Oruro by the German firm, Klöckner, and exports for the first time of tin and concentrates to the USSR. Production at the new smelter has recently commenced, and it is expected that the plant will reach its designed capacity of 7,500 tons of fine tin per annum in the course of the next few months. A contract has also been signed with the Belgian company, Poudreries Reunies de Belgique, SA, to build a bismuth smelter, and Skoda, the Czech firm, is to build an antimony refinery. A zinc smelter is also envisaged by the Government in due course. Efforts are being made to diversify by increasing production of silver, antimony, wolfram and other mineral assets of the country.

The State mining company, Corporación Minera de Bolivia (COMIBOL), which administers the mines nationalized in 1952, is the most important mining organization in the country, although the private sector continues to have a substantial role. In 1961 an extensive re-organization programme in COMIBOL known as 'Operation Triangle' was financed by the United States, West Germany and the Inter-American Development Bank. This established German and American equipment, and it is only now that COMIBOL are beginning to look around for other possible suppliers. There is a tremendous imbalance of trade between Britain and Bolivia, and this is one field in which British firms could certainly help to close the gap.

Towards the end of last year COMIBOL began the exploitation of iron ore in the Mutún field. The deposits in this area are believed to be vast. It is reported that, by the middle of 1971, COMIBOL hope to be processing 1,000 tons per day from which they expect to export some 50,000 tons per annum of 60 per cent pure mineral. In some years time it is possible to envisage the establishment of a steel industry in Bolivia.

(Continued on next page)

BOLIVIA, *continued*

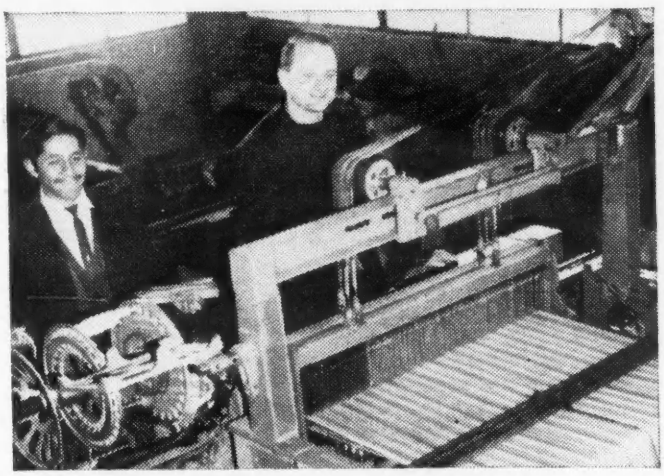
Petroleum

When the Bolivian Gulf Oil Company was nationalized in October 1969, exportation of crude oil came to a halt. Its operations were taken over by the State oil organization, Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales Bolivianos (YPFB), who have only recently recommenced shipments. Work was also stopped on a natural gas pipeline from Santa Cruz into the Argentine, but this too has been resumed; the benefit to the Bolivian balance of payments should be in the region of US$6.5 million per annum.

YPFB have plans for the establishment of a petrochemical complex in Bolivia. Offers for the first project, a nitrogenous fertilizer and explosives plant in Santa Cruz, have been received from several countries; but no decisions have yet been made. Bolivia has also applied to the Andean Group for authority to proceed with the installation of a polymer plant, and is believed to be especially interested in the production of polyethylene and polypropylene.

Power and communications

Bolivia's installed generating capacity for 1969 was 205,000 kW. This will increase with the completion of the Sucre-Postosi electrification scheme (for which British funds for the transmission line and substations were contributed through the Inter-American Development Bank), the Santa Cruz thermal plant and the Santa Isabel hydroelectric plant. The Canadian-owned Bolivian Power Company is at present receiving tenders for a new hydroelectric plant to increase the supply of electricity to the La Paz area.



United Kingdom technical assistance to Bolivia includes the services of a loom expert, Mr. Malcolm Clough (right), seen here giving instruction to a student of the Pedro Domingo Murillo National Industrial School. Bolivia offers a small but important market for textile machinery.

A British Tropical Agricultural Mission has been working in Bolivia for the past seven years to break some of the barriers to agricultural development. Above, Mr. Miki Dixon (centre, left) of the Mission, examines fermented cacao with Mr. Kenneth Laband (centre, right), cacao expert from Cadbury Bros.

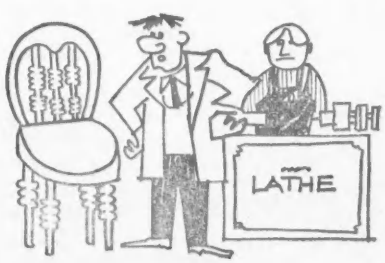
The lack of adequate communications is a root-cause of the slowness of Bolivia's economic development. Even now, many parts of this vast and varied terrain are only accessible to small aircraft. There is no rail link between La Paz and Santa Cruz, the centre of the oil industry and of much of the country's agriculture; and by road the journey may take up to 24 hours. To assist Bolivia in improving her telephone and telex links between the main commercial centres, the British Government has contributed an interest-free loan.

Agriculture

Agriculture provides over half the population of Bolivia with its livelihood, but Bolivia is a net importer of agricultural products. The splitting up of the large estates in the 1952 revolution led to uneconomical landholding, leaving small subsistence plots of arable land in the hands of the Indians. However, tremendous steps for-

Previous articles in this series have been: 'Costa Rica: small but rich in opportunities' (October 28 issue); 'Peru: the changing economy' (November 11); 'The Venezuelan economy and Anglo-Venezuelan trade' (December 2); 'Panama: The right time to tackle a promising market' (December 16); 'Brazil: one of the world's most exciting and varied markets' (December 30); 'El Salvador: The little giant' (January 13).

Ever been misunderstood?



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ward have been made in the fertile eastern lowlands of Bolivia where rice, sugar cane, cotton and coffee, among other crops, have been developed to an extent where Bolivia has begun to export these commodities. This area offers an immediate and expanding market for agricultural machinery and equipment.

Manufacturing

There is as yet little manufacturing industry in Bolivia. Her established industries include footwear, food processing, brewing, soft drinks, glass, cement, furniture, matches and cigarettes; and a distillery has recently been opened. But the limited market, the necessity to import many raw materials, a scarcity of entrepreneurial experience and skilled labour, and the lack of national capital, have all inhibited growth.

Bolivia's need is to diversify and expand her exports, in order to obtain an adequate flow of foreign exchange to finance the development of the country, and to stimulate higher rates of growth. Responsibility for sponsoring the establishment of local industries lies with the state development organization, Corporación Boliviana de Fomento (CBF). CBF already has on record successes in the cement, milk and sugar industries. Its plans for the future include a jute or kenaf sack factory, a soda ash plant, and a project for making pulp and paper from sugar cane 'bagasse'.

United Kingdom trade prospects

If British businessmen have to bypass one South American country, they usually choose to miss Bolivia. This is a pity since British products are well thought of and, though delivery times are frequently too long, prices are usually competitive. Businessmen who travel to Bolivia on the off-chance have often been surprised at what business they have been able to obtain. Since La Paz is situated at 12,500 ft. in the Andes, some would-be visitors may fear the effects of the altitude; but a day's rest on arrival has most people back to normal, and many visitors are not affected at all. Finding a reliable agent may be a more troublesome problem. They are not always easy to find, but the Embassy will be happy to assist firms in this regard.

This is a small market and money at the present time is very tight, but it should at least be our aim to substitute British goods for those at present imported from our competitors. Many other countries have made greater efforts in this market than the United Kingdom. Our exports to Bolivia in 1968 amounted to £3 million CIF (Bolivian figures) or a mere 4.7 per cent share. Those of West Germany and those of Japan were two and a half times greater. United States exports here exceeded our own almost tenfold. Britain's contribution has consisted mainly of textiles and textile machinery, mining equipment, tractors, iron and steel, and a disappointingly small number of motor vehicles. The going here is always tough; a good agent is needed and sound financial backing; but given these things, there is worthwhile business to be secured by those prepared to come here and fight for it.

Sir John Eden speaks on narrow margins in power supply

ADDRESSING THE Fuel Luncheon Club at the Connaught Rooms, London, on January 19, Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, Department of Trade and Industry, said:

'On taking up office in June, the Government found itself with a potentially serious shortage of solid fuel. Between mid-1968 and mid-1970, coal consumption had consistently exceeded production and by June 1970 the massive stock rundown had reduced the NCB's stocks by 18 million tons in the two years. But the process could clearly not go much further.

'The difficulties in supplies of solid smokeless fuels had already appeared last winter and one of my first tasks was to put in hand an urgent review of prospects for this winter. I announced the results of this review and the action taken in the House on July 22. These included an intensification of the programme of conversion of coke burning appliances in public buildings to other fuels, and the keeping open of a number of uneconomic gas works, part of the extra cost being borne by the Government. At that late stage there was little more that could be done to increase supplies for this winter. I therefore warned consumers to prepare for shortages. Local authorities were told that the Government would be ready to suspend temporarily smoke control orders.

Consent to conversions

'By June, too, it was too late to relieve the shortage of power station coal for this winter by accelerating the conversion of coal-fired power stations to other fuels. The Government however have consented to the conversion of seven stations from coal to oil or natural gas in time to help reduce pressure during 1971/72 winter. We have also lifted the ban on imports on coal in time to make some contribution this winter. Meanwhile, the NCB have been maximizing deliveries to the CEGB, and the CEGB have been keeping to the minimum their use of coal-fired power stations in order to conserve their coal stocks.

'But despite these measures, the CEGB is operating on narrow margins and electricity supplies are on a knife edge. Their stocks are now 6.9 million tons compared with 8.6 million tons this time last year, and there is now limited scope for replenishing the CEGB's own stocks from the NCB's undistributed stocks which are now only 7 million tons compared with 18 million tons a year ago – over 11 million tons lower. Any interruption in fuel supplies or a long spell of bad weather could therefore lead to power cuts.'

Majority of businesses ready for D day say Decimal Board

IN THE FINAL issue of the Decimal Currency Board's *Newsletter*, Lord Fiske, the Board's chairman, writes of a confident approach to D Day. The majority of businesses and shops in Britain will be ready for decimalization on D Day or very soon after – a higher proportion than in any other country that has recently changed its monetary system, according to the *Newsletter*. The Board pay tribute to the ingenuity of machine manufacturers and the co-operation of users in making this possible.

Nevertheless, says the *Newsletter*, some business machine users may not have decimal machines as soon as they would wish and may have to make do with £.s.d. machines for a time although their businesses have changed to decimal working. Some of those who took the Board's advice and contacted their machine supplier early may feel that they should not be kept waiting for a decimal machine. The *Newsletter* explains that the total number of machines involved has been so large that not everyone can be satisfied at the same time. Nor is it always practicable to convert machines strictly in the order in which requests for conversion are received.

The Board point out however that in their own interest the machine companies will endeavour to meet their customers' requirements and those who have let their requirements be known at an early date will certainly have an advantage. The *Newsletter* mentions that various stop-gap measures are outlined in the Board's reference booklet 'Temporary adaptations of machines' (HMSO, 1s., by post 1s. 4d., or through any bookseller.)

The *Newsletter* includes a final checklist of preparations for shopkeepers, advice on training staff to deal with mixed amounts of £.s.d. and decimal coins and details of BBC programmes on decimalization.

Consideration of mergers by the DTI

THE DEPARTMENT of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies Commission under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965:

Proposed merger of the aluminium paste manufacturing business of Johnson and Bloy Ltd. and Alcan Industries Ltd.

Mr. John Davies on economic and industrial aspects of enlarging the European Communities

IN HIS FIRST speech outside Great Britain as Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. Davies discussed the economic and industrial aspects of enlarging the European Communities. The occasion was a special meeting of the Netherlands Industries (VNO) at the Hague on January 22.

'My task within the British Government is plain but not simple,' he said. 'It is to ensure that Government so acts as to create the best circumstances within which the whole world of business in all its aspects can live fully and develop prosperously.

'Nothing is more crucial to the creation of these circumstances than the outcome of our bid to join the EEC. For me today, therefore, the choice of subject is clear – perhaps inevitable: the enlargement of the Common Market and what that means to the business world.

An enlarged Community must benefit all its members

'Of course the political and cultural issues are fundamental but in addition the integration of our great and lively continent in its productive sense must permeate the whole of our common objectives. Unless the integration does raise to a higher plane of performance our national talents of invention and organization: unless the result is for us all – and not least for us British – a step forward towards a new level of achievement in our working capacity; then indeed the integration is but half attained, the doubts about diminished sovereignty but half appeased.

'You here have been parties to what has gone before. You have faced the problems with your partners of the first faltering steps, the setbacks, the frustrations, the invigorating moments of creation and success. You know from inside what Community means. For you there is no going back and there is the vital experience of having played your part in success – not only for yourselves but for those who have toiled and struggled with you.

'For us it is different. We are at one and the same time perhaps less conscious of its shortcomings but more anxious about what it means to us. Will the success achieved until now be maintained? Will we have the same experience as the founders? Or will the future hold for us disappointment and deception?

'This is the interrogation to which the whole British people is subjecting itself, and none more than those upon whom material prosperity and the resources of the nation depend.

The economic possibilities

'So today my aim is to look with you for answers to the searching questions which those who hold some responsibility in these matters must face.

'Are we too late? There are many who think we are. They see us as a heavily burdened traveller seeking to catch a moving vehicle. It is under way and has got already great momentum: it will perhaps slow down for us to climb aboard: the other passengers will move over maybe to make space for us: but will they dispose their own baggage differently? Will we be given time to settle in before we are asked for the fare.

'And yet looking from afar and seeking to catch the broad pattern of the movement surely the journey has only just begun. It seems hard to realize that what has been achieved with so much effort is nothing more than a beginning and yet it is certainly the truth. The elimination of internal tariff frontiers; the acceptance of a common external tariff; the adoption of a central policy for a single industry – even though a big one like agriculture – and a method of paying for it. They loom so large in your minds and in ours: they have demanded such efforts to attain and yet they're no more than a beginning.

'The Community vehicle has made a start in first gear and is now about to change up but the momentum is not so great that a determined and experienced traveller should fear to jump aboard.

'What lies ahead? So very much and so varied a route. I might dwell upon subjects of immense and profound interest. Upon the opportunities and pitfalls of adopting a unified economic policy; the rewards and complexities of fiscal unity; the hazards and guarantees of monetary union; the rivalries and recompenses of regional improvement on a continental scale; the complexities and challenges of a European company law; the difficulties and dividends of a common energy policy; and so on through transport policy, water policy, environment policy, a policy for the continental shelf. There is no end to the fields of innovation and improvement which our continent can embrace.

Big changes will be required in industry

'But I will rather concentrate upon a subject that lies nearer the heart of my own interests and tasks – one that moreover, bears the stamp of recognition of the Commission itself. In its industrial policy memorandum of March last year the Commission sees as the centre piece of its aspirations a fundamental change in the structure of European industry. It looks forward to what is as yet a barely discernable objective of a truly unified market from which the obstacles to real freedom of investment, production and marketing have been finally banished.

'How hard this concept is to grasp! We have been accustomed all our lives to surmounting unending and baffling impediments to real freedom of movement in our continent – particularly for countries like yours and mine, that have obstinately refused to be arrested in our purposes by them. If indeed we are to look forward to a great market of 250 million people and more, all having access to the kaleidoscopic variety of our continent's products and services without let or hindrance then we must look deeply at our industrial organization as it stands today and see what changes we need to be worthy of that market.

Bigger enterprises, but new safeguards

'First as to size of enterprise. So few things are certain and least of all that size necessarily implies competence and efficiency. And yet size certainly matters. How often in the last few months have I been confronted with organizations recognising the difficulty on the score of size, of making the most of the challenges the market presents – size of staff, size of finance, size of experience. How often have I been told by men I know, and whose judgment I respect, that the next plant they should build will, of necessity, be of such a scale as to make its outlets profitless if seen in a purely national context.

'Synthetic fibres is an example of this dilemma: for steel and certain chemicals the situation is not much different: microelectronics see variations on the same theme. The same is true of the next horizon in research and development. What European concern can alone face the immense challenge of the next generation of large passenger aircraft? What European company can see clear ahead through the next phase in the evolution of data processing, both hardware and software?

'So size does matter and can only emerge in response to a truly open market of the size that this Europe has to offer.

'And yet size is something that alarms us, too. We have spent so much thought and effort trying to ensure that industrial power should not be abused and should not weigh unfairly upon the individual. We have devised each in our different ways rules and regulations to scrutinize and restrain those who, within our national frontiers, attain dimensions that appear to threaten exploitation or abuse even though, by international standards, those dimensions seem strangely to shrink to insignificance.

'Here there is yet another paradox. We need and wish for size and yet we fear it. We must find in continental terms the appropriate measures to guarantee us against abuse whilst encouraging the development of concerns able to face the demands that modern technology and the hungry market pose.

The problem of control

'And what of control? We are accustomed to knowing how and by whom our industrial enterprise is guided and managed. We take it for granted that they will submit to the national will. We are as yet very unaccustomed to the thought that the ultimate decision lies outside the reach of our persuasion and, in the last resort, our command.

'How will we be sure that in accepting our European identity we shall find the European re-assurance to satisfy us that our local interests will not be abandoned? Here is yet another complex area of reconciliation of our national and continental identities.

A continental-scale capital market will be needed

'Next finance and investment. Both you and we are old hands

in international investment. Over centuries we have cast our financial spell across the face of the world. And yet we were always careful to see that the rudder – whether a guilder or a sterling one – was safely in our own hands. Our world-wide trading concerns were safely organized in Amsterdam or London where the flow of investment could be watched and guided.

'Now we must prepare ourselves to see investment moving freely to the point of its choice. Of course we content ourselves with the thought that our expertise and experience will be a magnet for others – and so it surely will – but we are nevertheless entering into a new and strange world whose rules we have not drawn up to the last comma. The surface has barely been scratched of a truly continental-scale capital market to match the demands of a continental-scale industry.

New opportunities for medium-sized firms

'In all this you will recognize the reproach, as I do, that one becomes mesmerised by giants. Still as far forward as the eye of economic prophecy can see a mass of activity will be in the small or medium-sized business. The vast range of components, and services and sundry goods will still be in the hands, not of titans, but of the thousands of lesser concerns.

'What in this new Europe is their future? You will recognize as I do the apprehensions and uncertainties of their managements. They are as loath to see themselves simply swept up into the lap of the great international corporations as they are to contemplate a future of stagnation or decadence.

'But Europe has surely much to offer them as they are. Their research aims can be invigorated by pooling their efforts. They can multiply the returns on their designs and patents by cross-licensing and joint venture operations. They can afford still more intense specialization by access to the wider market. All these things call for a new kind of intermediary to bridge the international gaps: yet one more facet of the opportunities that a new Europe can offer.

The question for Britain

'These are but a few of the new openings that the next phase of development can offer. They are openings which the venturesome enterprise will eagerly welcome in every country. In Britain these are the challenges to which we look forward. It is in the belief of their existence that our confidence rests.

'We have seen the changes that have taken place over the last decade or so amongst the Six – changes for the better often wholly unforeseen – and we look to see the same occur to us. There are those who ridicule this confidence. They maintain that what has happened would have occurred anyway. Whilst we do not believe such depressing assessments we have to convince ourselves whether or not our experience will be the same.

'For upon this everything hangs. If membership were to bring us disappointment and if we were to find ourselves limping along and continually outdistanced by our partners then membership would be worse than exclusion.

'There are strong views that self-reliance and going it alone have always suited us in Britain and it is quite a step for some to accept that partnership will suit as well. And yet I feel very sure that that is so.

'Here is the judgment we have to make and, in a sense, it is Europe's judgment too. The new pattern of Europe is no less than ours a venture in defiance of the past: this continent constantly rending itself apart over the centuries has so recently sought unity – not under the heel of tyranny but by voluntary union. It too must feel very sure that the idiosyncratic and irrepressible off-shore island is not going to prove an anti-catalyst.

Issues in the negotiations

'So the fare matters almost as much as the will on our side to jump abroad, and on your side – the Six – to welcome our doing so. That's what these arduous months of negotiation are all about. Once the fare is paid, then the real purpose of the journey starts with all the opportunities and options that we can see to be there.

'It's like any other long voyage: at the outset the fare looms large but later it's the journey that matters and the relationships with fellow travellers and the new sights and experiences. But if the fare is too large and remains as an insuperable burden then none of the fascinations of the voyage will erase the sense of penalisation and dissatisfaction.

'It is in this light that the negotiation for entry must be seen. We are reconciled to the fact that some of the costs of membership are likely to accrue before the dividends come in. We know that the progressive adoption of the Common External Tariff will mean a shift in emphasis in our external markets; our concern is that the shift might be unbalanced. We know that the adoption of Community Agricultural Policy is going to mean over its transitional introduction a rise in food prices with some adverse effect upon our balance of payments and our labour costs. We know that our contribution to Community funds even with the kind of running in system we have suggested is going to involve a major outflow of our resources unmatched by any comparable immediate inflow. We can see that other functions of Community membership are likely to be initially costly to us in both currency and budgetary terms.

Costs and benefits for Britain

'The great offset to these heavy costs will be the stimulus to our national growth and prosperity which the Community offers. We feel confident that it will be attained but caution counsels some reserve as to whether it will be attained at the same pace as the costs are incurred.

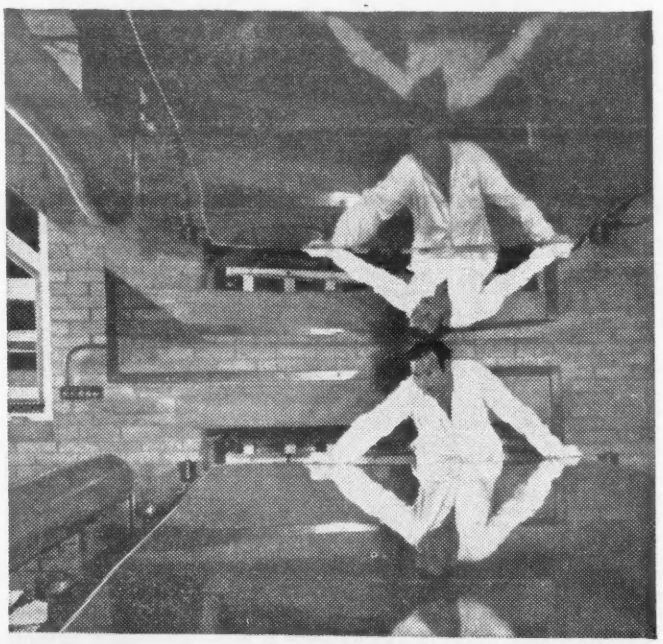
'If not the weight of the imbalance falls upon our external account. Sterling is riding high and our trade with the world – visible and invisible – is in good shape. We are determined to keep it that way, but the memory of recent years – indeed the presence of debts then incurred – is too fresh to be lightly set aside.

'It is for these reasons Britain must bargain hard. Nothing would be more irresponsible to our people at home and to the Community we wish to join than to take on burdens we might not be able to sustain. The inevitable consequence would be to force us to deny ourselves the very expansion of our home economy we need, simply because we could not afford to finance both it and the commitments to our partners at one and the same time.

The great issue of the century

'Do not believe for an instant that our national debate on this great topic is between enlightened internationalists and prejudiced little-Englanders. That is not the case.

'Of course there are extremes of view on both sides: but the British people taken *en masse* have a sense of judgment which cannot be ignored. They sense that this is the great issue of the century. They are certainly ready to respond to the great perspectives of a unified continent and all it offers; but they will not lose sight of the practicalities for all the magnificence of the horizon. They are disposed to make an act of faith but not unless their inner uncertainties are allayed. That is our task.'



Packs of Warerite sheet being broken down after pressing at BXL's £2½ million new Warerite factory at Aycliffe, Co. Durham where full-scale production has now started. The new factory increases BXL's Warerite production capacity by 30 million square feet a year and is the latest development in the company's expansion programme. In addition to helping curb imports of laminates (worth £2¼ millon during 1970), BXL expects to open up more export markets with the new 'Warerite Big Sheet'.

Into Europe—practical implications for British industry and commerce of joining the Common Market

By W. J. Luxton, CBE, Director, London Chamber of Commerce

THE PRACTICAL PROBLEMS likely to follow Britain's possible entry into the Common Market have so far attracted less public attention than the political and social aspects. But it is these practical day-to-day problems which every British company and organization will inevitably have to face if and when the time comes. Many have already taken their own soundings, have reached conclusions and have made plans accordingly, but there are many who would find some expert guidance on these problems invaluable and timely.

It is often suggested that too much is written about the European Common Market and too many seminars on it are held but the experience of bodies such as the London Chamber of Commerce in their day to day dealing with a very large range of companies is that many have still not informed themselves on how they would be affected. Consequently, the London Chamber thought that it was now time, in the light of the information available, to discuss practical implications so that companies and organizations could consider their forward planning and to provide an opportunity for such companies to have access at first hand to experts on the various problems with which they are liable to be faced.

With this in mind it decided to hold a three-day conference in London at the Royal Garden Hotel, on February 2, 3 and 4, and to invite experts from the Commission of the European Communities in Brussels and British experts in related fields to discuss the opportunities and problems which British entry into the EEC would bring.

The programme for the conference has been divided into three topics: 'Trade and Commercial Policies', 'Finance and Investment', and 'Industrial Policy'. The keynote address will be 'The EEC and the World Economy' and will be given by Dr. Johannes Linthorst Homan, the chief representative in the United Kingdom of the Commission of the European Communities, who is in an excellent position to see the problems from all sides.

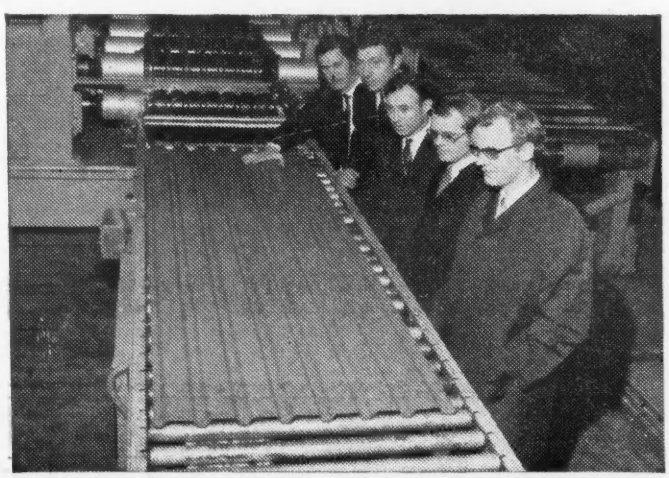
The speakers in the 14 sessions which follow include Dr. Albrecht Düren, director general of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce, who has had first hand experience of how the EEC affects the structure of trade and industry in the present member countries. Five departmental heads from the Commission of the EEC: Theodore Vogelaar, Dr. Dietrich Maltzahn, Giampietro Morelli, Robert Toulemon and Pierre Bourguignon will come over from Brussels specially to speak at the conference. These Eurocrats have been administering important sections of the Commission and can discuss with authority the manner in which the countries in the Common Market work together for mutual benefit.

From the United Kingdom there will be: Sir Arnold France, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue; Sir Maurice Parsons, director of BOLSA; Denys Oppé, director of Kleinwort, Benson Ltd.; Victor Feather, general secretary of the TUC; and Mark King, director and general manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.

Having considered the present trading and commercial policies in the EEC, the conference will go on to discuss the likely effects on finance, investment, insurance, labour, taxation, etc., should Britain join. Each day there will be an open forum at which the speakers will answer questions and delegates will have an opportunity of expressing their own views. Michael Shanks, of British Leyland, and Derek Ezra, deputy chairman of the National Coal Board, will be joining the speakers on the open forum.

The guest speakers at luncheon each day will enable the general issues to be covered. Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has accepted an invitation to speak on the first day, and Viscount Caldecote, chairman of the BNEC Export Council for Europe, will be guest speaker on the last day.

Further information on Into Europe is available from LCC Forum, the London Chamber of Commerce, 69 Cannon Street, London, EC4N 5AB (Tel. 01-248 4444).



Nine countries were represented at a recent International Training Course sponsored by H. H. Robertson (UK) Ltd., of Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, who supply cladding for industrial building to over 100 export territories. Seen here are Mr. Jim Waddell (centre), production manager of the Ellesmere Port factory, and a group of delegates from Eire, France, West Germany and the Netherlands, in the Galbestos protected sheet steel cladding works.

Seminar on setting up business in the Netherlands

A SEMINAR on the subject of setting up a business in the Netherlands is to take place at the Manchester Airport Excelsior Hotel on March 9. For members of the Netherlands-British Chamber of Commerce and of the Confederation of British Industry (the two organizations are co-organizers of the seminar) the entrance fee will be £4; for non-members £5.

Inquiries should be made to the Netherlands-British Chamber of Commerce, Television House, 10-12 Mount Street, Manchester, M2 5NT.

BCURA to close

ADDRESSING A MEETING of BCURA staff on January 14 Mr. T. C. L. Nicole, chairman of BCURA Council, said:

'The National Coal Board have reviewed, in the light of present circumstances, their programme of research into coal processing and combustion and the resources needed to carry it out. They have decided to concentrate the work at their Coal Research Establishment at Stoke Orchard, near Cheltenham, and to withdraw support from BCURA. We have to tell you that since the National Coal Board are the only members of BCURA, this means that the association cannot continue as it is.

'It is expected that the present programme of work at BCURA will be finished by the summer and the Council of BCURA are considering how best they can assist in the resettling of staff.'

Chancellor speaks on monetary policy

MONETARY POLICY and the part it plays in our economic affairs were discussed by Mr. Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech to the Finance Houses Association on January 19. While acknowledging that there was no aspect of economic policy on which there was so much disagreement, the Chancellor said that it was certain that, however right our other policies, we would not achieve our goals if our monetary policy was wrong.

'There is no magic in monetary policy that enables it to achieve results more painlessly than say, fiscal policy,' continued Mr. Barber. 'Both work by influencing the level of demand – which means by changing profitability and employment. This is an inescapable fact that some of those now urging a draconian monetary policy seem at times, in the flush of their enthusiasm, to overlook.

'If the present rapid rise in prices clearly stemmed from excessive demand, with unemployment low, the answer at this particular time, would no doubt be to tighten money more severely – or to take other measures to reduce demand. But if, as in the present case, the rise in prices stems largely from militantly-secured pay increases that bear no relation to the growth of the economy's productivity, the right policy is to work for a steady de-escalation of wage settlements and to resist unreasonable pay demands with the backing of public opinion.' Public response to this policy, said Mr. Barber, showed that Government and people would win through.

A frequently recommended course was to seek to control inflation by not allowing the money supply to grow at more than enough to finance the annual increase in output arising from increased productivity, thus restraining, by shortage of money, any tendency for costs and prices to increase faster.

'Sometimes this is curiously called a "neutral" monetary policy,' Mr. Barber said, 'meaning one that does not impart any serious inflationary or deflationary bias to the economy. But would it really work out like that? It would be all very fine if we started from a well-balanced economy with stable costs and prices. But starting, as we did, from a position of high and increasing growth of incomes, quite out of line with the increase in productivity, this so-called "neutral" policy would in practice have meant very severe deflation indeed. That is not the aim of this Government – either in its policies for the management of demand in general or in its conduct of monetary policy in particular.

'A much tighter monetary policy would no doubt eventually curb the present inflation – but only at a very severe cost, in terms of bankruptcies, loss of production and investment, and far higher levels of unemployment. I think you will all agree that it is better for everyone that our policy of de-escalation should succeed.'

The alternative to this so-called "neutral" monetary policy was not an entirely passive policy which simply allowed the money supply to grow to whatever extent was needed to finance the growing demand for cash and credit.

'The main causes of our present inflation do not lie in the monetary sphere, and so the main remedies must lie in the policies which I have set out elsewhere for a gradual reduction in the rate of pay settlements.' said the Chancellor. 'The task for monetary policy in this difficult phase – and it is a vital task – is to ensure that the cost-pressures are not compounded by over-buoyant demand.'

Speaking on the means of getting desired results the Chancellor said that we faced the problem of the size and great mobility of funds that could be transferred across national frontiers.

We also had the problem of the very large volume of Government debt in the hands of the public, with the continual need for refinancing maturing stock. It was all too easy to go wrong by relying on analogies with the United States with their very different system, for example for the conduct of public sector borrowing.

'We have recently seen a vivid example of the way in which, as a major international centre, our monetary conditions are strongly affected by international flows of funds. I am referring to the substantial rise in foreign currency borrowing by United Kingdom companies for domestic purposes, resulting from the tightening of credit at home and the fall in American interest rates – and hence the cost of Euro-dollar finance. The growth of such borrowing, mainly through United Kingdom banks, was so fast that it threatened to undermine our efforts to keep domestic credit tight and, as you know, it became necessary to discourage this form of financing by imposing a minimum term for the length of the loan.

The Chancellor stressed that there were certain elements within our control; the first was the public sector's borrowing requirement. The public sector, in the United Kingdom was responsible for a great deal of the basic investment, and it followed that its expenditures absorbed a large proportion of the economy's resources. The precise balance that should be struck between these expenditures and the total revenue of the public sector could be judged only in the general context of economic policy. Essentially it was the Budget judgment, but it had important implications for monetary as well as for fiscal policy, because when government was having to borrow from the banking system this added directly to the money supply.

'The second element of policy is a realistic debt management policy. This means that we should seek to avoid any substantial encashment of gilt-edged stock by the public as a whole. This involves market skills of a high order and a measure of flexibility in the sense of a willingness to accept movements in interest rates consistent with the overall monetary objective.

'A firm grip on the public sector's finances should go a long way towards enabling us to exert a more effective control over the third major area of monetary operations: lending by banks and other financial institutions. This is the most vexatious area and one in which goodwill inevitably is put to a very severe test. It goes against all my instincts that reputable institutions should have to turn away good business. But in the difficult circumstances of the present situation, I can frankly see no other lending. I am well aware that the present system of controls has been going on for a long time now, and I pay tribute to the loyal way in which they have been observed. I know that it has meant a restriction of opportunity and perhaps a dampening of the competitive spirit in banking and finance generally which has no long-term appeal for me. But I would be less than honest if I did not immediately warn that the control of credit in the aggregate is something that no Government can renounce. The debate here is not between control and no control but about which methods of control would contribute most to general efficiency.'

Midland firm will provide 40 jobs for Aberbargoed

THE DEPARTMENT of Trade and Industry are building a factory of 10,000 sq. ft. at Pengam Road, Aberbargoed, Mon., for Richard Ashton and Co. Ltd., of Birmingham.

Richard Ashton and Co. Ltd. is a private company which was established 100 years ago and produces castings for the electrical and machine tool industries. Because of their need for larger production facilities the company are to transfer their operations entirely to South Wales. At the same time the company will diversify its production into aluminium and brass castings in order to service a wider range of customers.

About 25 people, nearly all of whom will be men, will be employed initially and the labour force will be built up to a total of 40 over three years. Training in foundry and associated engineering techniques will be provided by the company.

The factory will be constructed by the Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation, on behalf of the Department of Trade and Industry, on land at Pengam Road, Aberbargoed, which has been acquired from the Bedwellty Urban District Council. It is expected that the factory will be ready for occupation during the first half of this year.

Appointments to Companies Liquidation and Bankruptcy

THE DEPARTMENT of Trade and Industry announce that Mr. Christopher Albert Taylor has been appointed Inspector General of Companies, Companies Liquidation and Bankruptcy and Registrar of Deeds of Agreement upon the retirement of Mr. G. F. Morris.

Mr. Ernest Gilmour has been appointed Deputy Inspector General of Companies, Companies Liquidation and Bankruptcy, in succession to Mr. C. A. Taylor

The address of the office of the Inspector General in Bankruptcy is now 2 to 14 Bunhill Row, London, EC1Y 800.

The export of eggs

ON January 13 the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food stated in reply to a written question, that the restrictions on the export of eggs would cease with effect from February 1.

Accordingly the Department of Trade and Industry have made an Order, The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment) Order 1971 which terminates export licensing control on eggs from that date.

Copies of the Order SI 1971 No. 113 will be obtainable shortly from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Scottish Council sends a reminder on air services survey

A REMINDER has been sent out to the managing directors of those companies in Scotland which have not yet completed and returned the questionnaires on air services which were circulated to 3,500 firms by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry).

Questionnaires were sent out at the end of September requesting information from companies about their use of – and need for – direct scheduled air services from Scotland. In an introductory letter which accompanied the questionnaire, Lord Clydesmuir, chairman of the Council, pointed to the need for such evidence by quoting the Minister responsible for aviation affairs, who said in the Commons in July of last year:

'I have no evidence that there is a substantial unfilled economic demand for further large-scale international air services, let alone inter-Continental for the lowlands of Scotland. But, if there are, it is up to the local people to express that demand.'

New weights regulations

NEW WEIGHTS REGULATIONS made by the Department of Trade and Industry came into force on January 21. These new regulations make minor changes to the Weights Regulations 1970 (SI 1970 No. 1370) by permitting the use of an adjusting cavity in weights of 1 ounce and 20 grammes and by increasing the permitted taper on the sides of the new rectangular metric weights.

They also provide that existing weights bearing the owners name may continue to be used.

Copies of the regulations, The Weights (Amendment) Regulations 1971 (SI 1971 No. 40) are available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, price 7d. (3p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1, price 11d. (4½p).

Conference on exporting to Eastern Europe

A TWO-DAY RESIDENTIAL Conference on exporting to the USSR and Eastern Europe is to be held at the Oversea Service College, Farnham, Surrey, from April 26 to 28. The conference, arranged by Oversea Service College in association with the East European Trade Council, will be chaired by Sir William Barker, HM Ambassador to Czechoslovakia from 1966 to 1968.

The fee is £40, including accommodation and meals. Inquiries should be made to the Conference Secretary, Oversea Service College, The Castle, Farnham, Surrey.

Furniture Development Council appointments

THE SECRETARY of State for Trade and Industry has authorized the re-appointment of Sir Roger Falk, as an independent member and chairman of the Furniture Development Council to December 31, 1971. He has also authorized the re-appointment of Mr. Caspar Brook as an independent member of the Council to December 31, 1971.

The Secretary of State has authorized the appointment of Mr. P. B. Allnat, as a member of the Council until December 31, 1971, in succession to Mr. E. J. W. Adams, as a representative of persons carrying on business in the industry.

He has also authorized the following re-appointments to the Council until December 31, 1971:

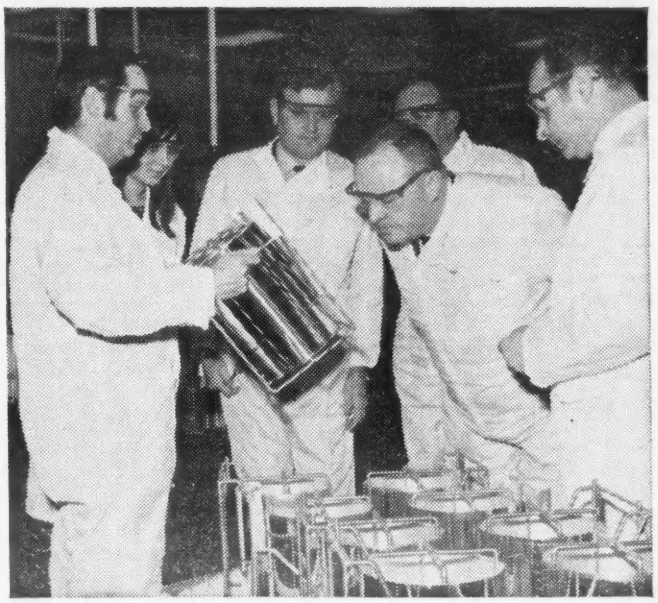
To represent the interests of persons carrying on business in the industry: Mr. L. W. L. Alston, Mr. G. Fergusson, Mr. D. Head, Mr. A. Moore.

To represent the interests of persons employed in the industry: Mr. A. G. Tomkins, Mr. A. J. Darvill, Mr. R. S. Shube, Mr. J. R. Shanley, Mr. J. Heapy, Mr. G. Crump, Mr. A. Izat.

To represent marketing and distribution interests: Mr. J. Barclay Jacobs.

SOVIET VISITORS SEE BRITISH INDUSTRY

Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. V. A. Kirillin, together with officials from the State Planning Commission, Ministry of Foreign Trade and other ministries, paid a visit to ICL's headquarters at Putney on January 13. Mr. Kirillin, who is chairman of the USSR Committee for Science and Technology, and members of his delegation, were visiting the United Kingdom for talks by the Joint Commission for Technology and Trade set up by the British and Soviet Governments. Mr. Kirillin (seated) is seen here trying out a VDU forming part of ICL's Integrated Management Information System with (left to right) Mr. L. Lightstone, director of sales; Miss Rita Nash, senior demonstrator; and Mr. G. Elbourne, divisional director, European Sales Organization.



Following completion of a £1¼ million order by Rank Xerox Ltd. for Russia, a group of top Soviet officials visited the company's factory at Welwyn on January 14. The object of the visit was to see, at first hand, the manufacture of the light-sensitive selenium drums which form the heart of each Rank Xerox copier-duplicator. Seen in one of the air-conditioned selenium coating rooms during the visit are (left to right) Mr. G. Planner, general manager, Rank Xerox East European Operations; Miss Anna Kzierzopolska, of Rank Xerox East European Operations; Dr. P. M. Tipple, general manager of the factory; Mr. Y. V. Yushin, of the Soviet Delegation; Mr. J. Maldwyn Thomas (partly hidden), managing director of Rank Xerox; and Mr. Y. V. Skoptsov of the Soviet Delegation.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calender year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Brunswick House, 2 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a trade association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by February 10.

Tariff Heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.10	1, 1, 3, 3-Tetraethoxypropane	Tetraethoxypropane	December 31, 1971	13552
29.11	*n*-Octanal	As in previous column	December 31, 1971	13557
29.22	Tri-*n*-butylamine	As in previous column	December 31, 1971	11585
90.07	Photo-reduction cameras with upper and lower positioning beds, for the production of printed circuit masters up to 60 centimetres by 60 centimetres and integrated circuit reticules down to 5 centimetres by 5 centimetres from originals on translucent copy board not exceeding 150 centimetres by 120 centimetres, the cameras being designed to give a repeat accuracy of size of not more than 1 part in 20,000 for an image area of 25 centimetres by 20 centimetres or less and not more than 1 part in 10,000 for image areas up to 60 centimetres by 60 centimetres	High precision photo reduction apparatus	December 31, 1971	11545

Butter imports for first quarter of 1971

SUBSTANTIAL SHORTFALLS in the supply of butter from certain countries are now expected. In view of this, an additional 12,000 tons of butter are being authorized for importing before March 31, 1971, from countries which have butter available. The amounts are related to availability and in no way to the normal quota pattern. In the circumstances, for this particular occasion, some small amounts of butter are being obtained from countries which do not normally hold quotas. Individual country allocations are as follows:

	Tons
Belgium	1,500
Canada	300
Federal Republic of Germany	700
Finland	1,500
France	1,000
Hungary	600
Netherlands	5,000
Poland	500
Romania	700
Uruguay	200
	12,000

These additional amounts are within the expected shortfall for the year; they do not represent any increase in imports over the total import quota for 1970-71. The allocations are without commitment to next year's quota arrangements. A Notice to Importers will be issued shortly.

Notes:

The total imports of butter allocated for the year April 1, 1970-March 31, 1971, was 425,000 tons.

Countries which received a quota allocation for 1970/71 were: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Irish Republic, Kenya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, Uruguay.

Non-quota holders from which butter is on this occasion being obtained are Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany.

5,000 tons of shortfall was reallocated at the beginning of November, 1970, to near-at-hand quota holders with butter available for early delivery.

Visits by British Overseas Commercial Representatives

THE FOLLOWING Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country shortly, when they will be available for discussion.

		Available	In present post since
BOLIVIA (La Paz)	G. ROBERTS, Assistant Commercial Secretary	March/April	January 1969
CONGO (Kinshasa)	J. F. HOLDING, Second Secretary (Commercial and Consular)	April	February 1970
FRANCE (Paris)	J. A. GRAHAM, Second Secretary (Commercial)	March/April	February 1969
ICELAND (Reykjavik)	C. J. RAWLINSON, Attaché	March/April	September 1968
SUDAN (Khartoum)	P. L. V. MALLET, Counsellor (Commercial)	March/April	November 1969

British firms and organizations, including those in the areas covered by the Department of Trade and Industry offices for the Eastern Region and London, E, EC, N, and WC), and the South Eastern Region and London (NW, W, SE, and SW), which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment to the appropriate Department of Trade and Industry Regional Export Director stating the nature of the problem and commodities involved. (The Department's Regional Offices together with the areas covered and the appropriate office for Northern Ireland were listed on page 1645 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 24, 1970). Those firms and organizations other than in the London-based Regions mentioned above, which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary to meet the officer for an interview in London should write to Tours Section, Department of Trade and Industry, Room 469, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Because visiting officers often have only limited time at their disposal it may not always be possible to arrange an interview. Where it is not possible, firms are reminded that the Export Services Division of the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50, Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU, who are in close touch with all overseas representatives can very often supply advice, or the information that applicants hoped to obtain at the interview. Outside London the Regional Offices of the Department of Trade and Industry, or in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, can also supply this help.

Aviation and Shipping

Control of transfer abroad of second-hand ships

BECAUSE OF CHANGES in the list of goods subject to security export control and the responsibilities of Government Departments since June 3, 1959, the date of the latest General Sanction issued under the Ships and Aircraft (Transfer Restriction) Act, 1939, a revised General Sanction is published below.

This new General Sanction supersedes that of June 3, 1959. It permits with certain exceptions, the free transfer or mortgage of ships to all countries abroad. The exceptions relate to the transfer abroad of former naval craft, and the sale to most communist countries of certain strategic types of secondhand ships or those ships which incorporate certain strategic equipment.

The General Sanction does not imply exemption from requirements under the Exchange Control Act, 1947.

Inquiries about the transfer and mortgage of ships not exempted by the General Sanction should be made to the Department of Trade and Industry, Shipping Policy Division, The Adelphi, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2.

SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT (TRANSFER RESTRICTION) ACT, 1939

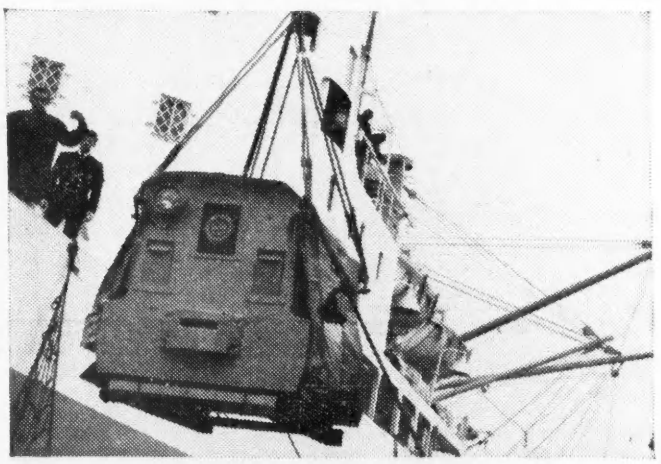
General sanction for the transfer and mortgage of certain ships

THE DEPARTMENT of Trade and Industry in exercise of its powers under Section 1(1) of the Ships and Aircraft (Transfer Restriction) Act, 1939 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act') as continued in force by the Emergency Laws (Re-enactments and Repeals) Act, 1964, and the Defence Powers (Continuance) Order, 1969, and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, hereby gives its sanction for the purpose of the said Section 1(1) to the transfer of any ship to which the Act applies or of any share in such a ship, the mortgage of any such ship or share and the transfer of any such mortgage:

Provided that this sanction shall not apply to:

(a) any ship of the description set forth in Part I of the First Schedule hereto, or any share in such a ship, if the transferee or mortgagee, as the case may be, or any of the transferees or mortgagees, is of a description set forth in Part II of that Schedule; or

(b) any ship of a description set forth in Part I of the Second Schedule hereto, or any share in such a ship, if the transferee or mortgagee, as the case may be, or any of the transferees or mortgagees, is of a description set forth in Part II of that Schedule.



Picture shows one of three 'G' series mini-locos, the first of their type to be supplied to Pakistan by Motor Rail Ltd., of Bedford, being loaded aboard the 'City of Bedford' at Birkenhead Docks The locos were sold through Railway Mine and Plantation Equipment Ltd. to the West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation for operation in the Government Salt Mines at Khewra.

This general sanction signed this 22nd day of January, 1971, supersedes the general sanction given on the 3rd June, 1959, and shall have effect until it is revoked or until it is superseded by any general sanction which may hereafter be given for the purpose of Section 1(1) of the Act.

J. K. T. FROST.

Department of Trade and Industry,
The Adelphi,
John Adam Street,
London, W.C.2.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Part I

Any ship which has at any time been a ship of war in the service of any Government or authority, otherwise than when under requisition by any Government or authority; and for the purposes of this part of this Schedule 'requisition' shall have the meaning assigned to it by section 17(1) of the Compensation (Defence) Act, 1939.

Part II

Any person, Government or authority, other than –

(a) Her Majesty in right of the United Kingdom;

(b) A person qualified to own a British ship and resident in, or in the case of a body corporate, having its principal place of business in, the United Kingdom, any of the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

Part I

1 Any fishing boat designed for a speed of 17 knots or over when in fully loaded condition.

2 Hydrofoil vessels.

3 Any other ship, being a ship designed for a speed of 23 knots or over when in fully loaded condition.

4 Any ship with hull and propelling machinery made wholly or primarily of non-magnetic materials.

5 Any ship provided with any of the following:

(a) Arms and munitions of war;

(b) Buoyant electric conducting cable suitable for sweeping magnetic mines;

(c) Marine direction finding equipment operating at frequencies greater than 12 megaHertz;

(d) Marine radar having one or more of the following features:

(i) Other than commercial equipment designed for pulse operation at the following frequency ranges measured in megacycles per second: from 1215 to 1400; 2300 to 2550; 2700 to 3700; 5250 to 5350; 5460 to 5925; 8500 to 10500;

(ii) Utilizing other than pulse modulation with a constant and/or staggered pulse repetition frequency in which the carrier frequency of the transmitted signal is not changed deliberately between groups of pulses, from pulse to pulse, or within a single pulse;

(iii) Utilizing a Doppler technique for any purpose other than MTI systems using a conventional double or triple pulse delay line cancellation technique;

(iv) Including signal processing techniques which have been in normal civil use for a period of less than four years;

(v) Having been in commercial use for a period of less than two years;

(e) Marine equipment for use with airborne navigation equipment utilizing the constant velocity and/or the rectilinear propagation characteristics of electro-magnetic waves having frequency less than 4×10^{14} cycles per second (0.75 microns);

(f) Communication, detection or tracking equipment of a kind using ultra-violet radiation, intra red radiation or ultrasonic waves;

(g) Apparatus for detecting or locating objects under water by magnetic or acoustic or ultrasonic methods, except marine depth sounders of a kind used solely for measuring the depth of water or the distance of submerged objects or fish and/or whales vertically below the apparatus;

(h) Any arrangement for the demagnetization of the ship;

(i) Gyro compasses possessing one or more of the following characteristics:

(i) Automatic correction for the effects on compass accuracy of changes in ships speed, acceleration, or latitude, other than manually set mechanical corrective devices;
(ii) Provision for accepting ship's data as an electrical input;
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(iv) Utilization of accelerometer, rate gyro, rate integrating gyros or electrolytic levels as sensing devices.
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(j) Gyro-stabilizers except those for stabilizing an entire surface vessel;
(k) Gyros and gyro-compasses, as follows:
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For the purposes of this part of this Schedule:
(i) 'fishing boat' means a ship constructed or adapted for sea-fishing;
(ii) the estimated speed of a ship shown in the ship's certificate of registry in force under the Merchant Shipping Acts 1894-1958, shall be taken to be the speed in fully loaded condition for which the ship was designed.

Part II

(i) The Government or any authority of any of the following countries or territories:

Albania	North Vietnam
Bulgaria	Poland
China	Romania
Czechoslovakia	Soviet Zone of
Hungary	Germany
Mongolia	Union of Soviet Socialist
North Korea	Republics.

(ii) Any national or resident of any of the countries or territories named in the preceding paragraph:
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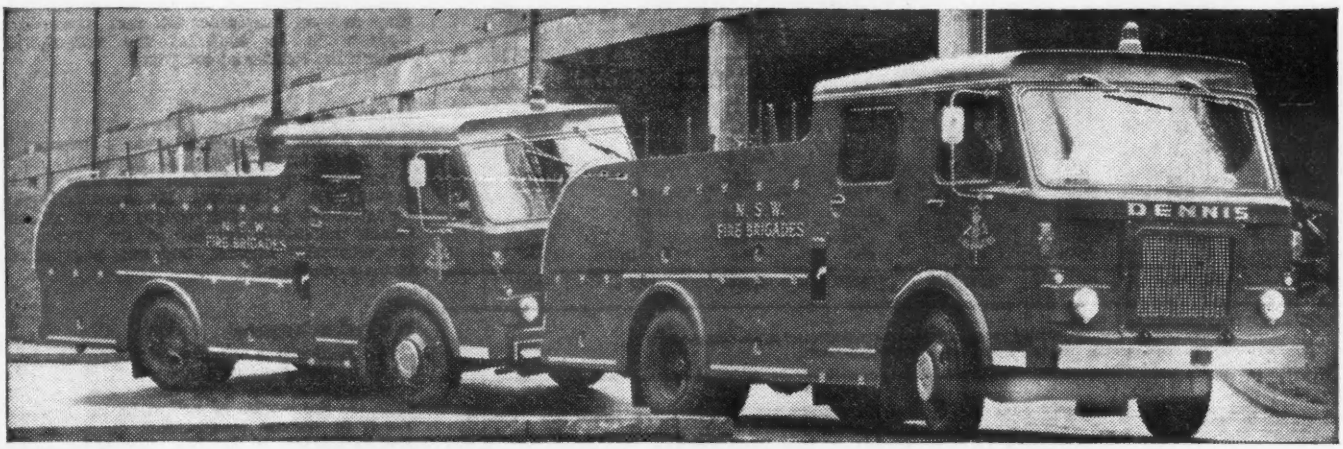
Air Corporations Board appointments

MR. JOHN DAVIES, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has appointed Mr. W. Bray to the Board of British Overseas Airways Corporation, and Mr. C. A. Herring to the Board of British European Airways. The appointments are for the period to December 31, 1973.

Notes:

Mr. Bray has been Planning Director of BOAC since 1964. Mr. Herring is Financial Director of BEA and acting chairman of British Air Services Ltd.

The chairmen and main composition of the Boards of the Air Corporations were announced on November 27 and December 18, 1970, respectively.



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Whatever, wherever. To and beyond the ports in thirty three countries served by seventeen different shipping Lines. Or to any destination at any time. With enthusiasm, energy and enterprise. All freight in all directions; break-bulk, containers, units, pallets—across the Channel or across the world. With help, expertise, documentation, packing, economical routing, door to door, terminal to terminal, port to port. Service I

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Marketing & Container Control Centre: Barking, Essex. Tel: 01-594 3815. Telex: GB-LN-262872/3. LONDON (H.O.) Tel: 01-623 7555. Telex: 884581/2 and at Birmingham, Liverpool, Felixstowe, Rochester, Sheerness.

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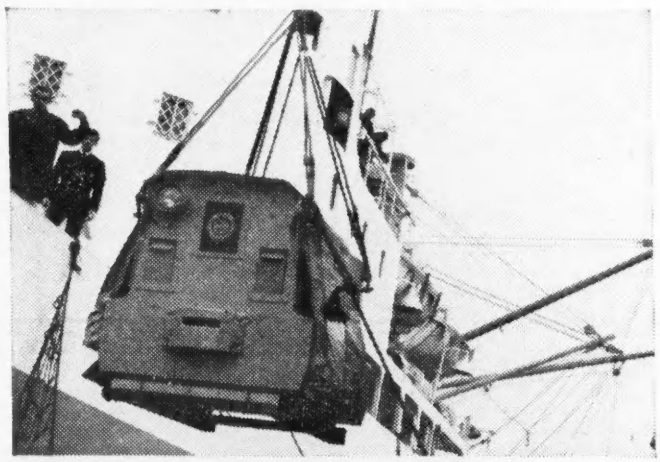

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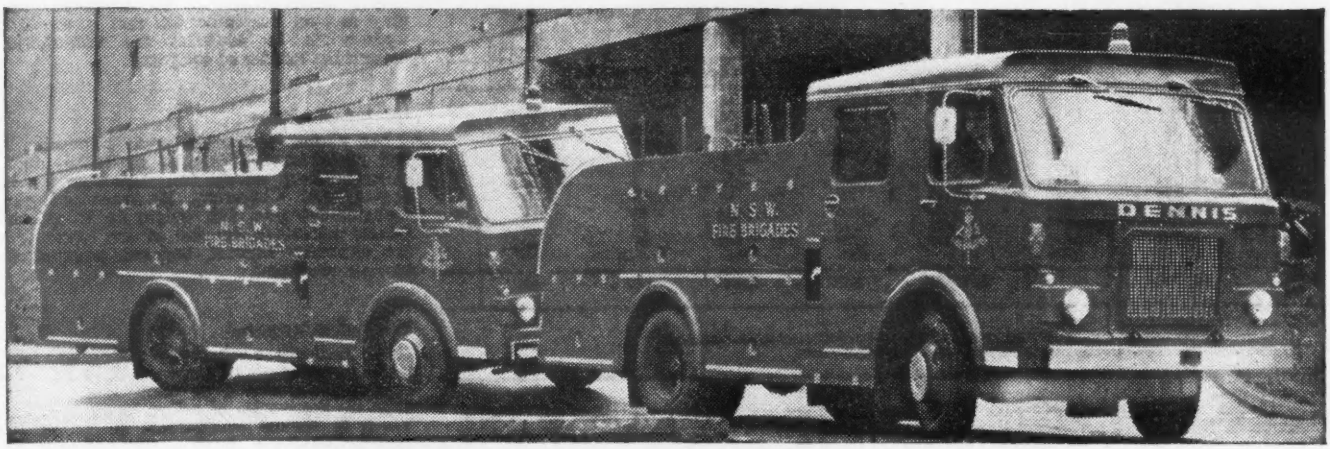

Pictured are the last two of a batch of 51 fire engines for New South Wales, Australia, leaving the Guildford, Surrey, factory of Dennis Brothers Ltd. The firm has now received a new order for a further 28. This means that Dennis Brothers will supply the New South Wales Fire Board with a total of 79 fire engines worth £½ million over a period of three years. The bulk of the orders are for the Dennis 'D' series powered 4.2 litre Jaguar engines. All replacement pumping units for the New South Wales Fire Board in the past two years have been by Dennis appliances. Now almost 40 per cent of the total New South Wales fleet of 337 appliances are from Dennis Brothers Ltd.

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Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary Answers of interest to trade and industry

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15

Coal output

An estimate was asked for the total costs of closing pits and opencast mining for any convenient stated period of time, and the actual or estimated loss of coal production; and to what extent the decision to re-start opencast mining would change the situation regarding output and cost of coal. Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade said that the output of all collieries closed since 1947 (in their last full year of operation) if added together would total about 74 million tons but, of course, they were closed because they were exhausted or uneconomic or for geological reasons. No direct costs of major significance, other than redundancy payments, therefore arose. Opencast sites were closed when the planned amount of coal had been extracted. Opencast output in 1970/71 was estimated to be 8 million tons and the National Coal Board planned to increase this to 10 million in 1971/72. Opencast coal was generally cheaper to extract than deep-mined coals.

In answer to a question, Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, gave the following information showing, for each of the calendar months of 1970; the rise or fall in national production, giving separate details for internal and export production, import and export, earnings and payments, the amount of coal produced and imported and the number of pits closed, and to what extent during the last six months action had been taken to bring about an improvement in these figures.

Month	Total Saleable output	Change on previous month	Exports		Imports		1970 Pits Closed
	Thousand tons		Volume tons	Value £'000	Volume tons	Value £'000	
January	10,750	−3,393	278,394	1,371	104	2	1
February	12,603	1,853	294,040	1,543	996	8	—
March	15,422	2,819	378,527	2,009	1,101	11	4
April	11,612	−3,810	269,836	1,503	245	6	2
May	12,300	688	283,594	1,378	1,393	10	1
June	13,471	1,171	325,345	1,719	253	9	—
July	10,324	−3,147	287,560	1,494	219	3	—
August	8,245	−2,079	132,406	730	92	2	1
September	13,272	5,027	320,124	1,692	623	19	1
October	11,629	−1,643	315,693	1,645	579	22	—
November	9,012	−2,617	211,067	1,208	343	11	—
December	13,648	4,636	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	—
Total	142,288	—	3,096,586	16,292	5,948	103	10

Notes:
(1) 'Total saleable output' includes NCB deep-mined, opencast and licensed mines output.
(2) The total saleable output for March includes end of year adjustments.

'During the last six months, the NCB whose responsibility it is, have taken all possible action to bring about an improvement in these figures but unofficial strikes and disappointing productivity have adversely affected production', said Mr. Ridley.

Bankruptcy cases

A Member asked how many bankruptcy cases were dealt with by the Bankruptcy Court in England and Wales during the last five years and up to the latest convenient date; how many of this number had been discharged; and what steps were taken to ensure that directors of liquidated companies did not commence activities again until it was lawful for them so to do. Mr. Ridley gave the following information:

Year	Receiving Orders and orders of administration	Net number of cases administered, i.e., excluding receiving orders rescinded or consolidated	Bankrupts against whom petitions were filed between 1965-1969 who have since obtained a discharge	Total number of discharges granted
1965	3,556	3,404	362	706
1966	3,862	3,706	309	698
1967	4,224	4,029	261	608
1968	4,150	3,926	160	654
1969	4,552	4,369	42	652
Period January 1, 1970-November 30, 1970	4,553	N/A	5	697

Prosecutions are instituted, where appropriate, in cases of contravention of Sections 187 and 188 of the Companies Act, 1948.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18

Industrial investment in 1971

Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was asked what further estimate he had made of the level of industrial investment in 1971. Mr. Davies said that the latest investment intentions inquiry taken at the end of 1970 suggested that manufacturers were expecting a small fall in their investment, in real terms, between 1970 and 1971.

Industrial production

A question on the extent to which, since June 1970, trade and industry had improved or deteriorated, both as far as internal and external trade and industrial production were concerned, was answered by Mr. Grant, who said that home demand and industrial production had both been higher in the second half of last year and the balance of trade in goods and services had been in very substantial surplus.

Export documentation for pottery

A Member asked Mr. Davies what representations he had received from the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation concerning export documentation; and what had been his reply. Mr. Davies answered that the Department of Trade and Industry had received representations objecting to pre-entry both from the Federation and from a pottery manufacturer. In reply he had drawn attention to the consultations with interested parties which he had promised in his statement to the House on November 16 would take place and which were still proceeding.

Trade with New Zealand

A Member asked why no date had been fixed for future consultations between the Government of the United Kingdom and New Zealand on the renewal of the 1966 trade agreement between the two countries. Mr. Davies replied: 'Mr. Marshall, New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister, and my right hon. Friend the Minister for Trade agreed, when they met on November 24, that it would be appropriate to continue the consultations around the middle of the year.'

Import of apples

Mr. Grant was asked what allowance he had made for the1970 glut in British apples when deciding on the full import of foreign apples after Christmas. He answered: 'The Government gave full weight to all relevant factors including the size of the home crop, the consumer interest, and our international trading relations.'

Price of detergents

Mr. Ridley was asked what action was being taken to bring about a reduction in the price of detergents; and if he would make a statement on the results of action by the Board of Trade to reduce promotional costs and give more of the same product for less money in a packet which was not so extensively advertised. 'I see no need for action in present circumstances,' answered Mr. Ridley. 'The companies are continuing to offer cheaper brands, which are less advertised, but which have achieved between 12 per cent and 15 per cent of the market.'

Foreign-owned motor car firms

A Member asked what proportion of workers in the British motor-car industry was employed in firms which are foreign-owned. Mr. Ridley said: 'About 40 per cent of the total employed by the four major vehicle assembly firms are employed by foreign owned firms.'

California Trade Drive

Asked to what extent the recent trade drive promoted by the British National Export Council increased Great Britain's trade with California, Mr. Grant said: 'The California Trade Drive will run for several years. In the Trade Drive we and the British National Export Council are helping a large number of British exporters to increase their sales in California. There are, however, no separate statistics of our exports to California.'

Industrial development certificates

Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, was asked if he would make a statement on the representations made to him by the Confederation of British Industry regarding industrial development certificate policy. Sir John replied: 'My right hon. Friend attended a meeting with the CBI on November 19 when industrial development certificate policy, particulary in relation to small businesses, was discussed. He agreed to bear in mind the points made.'

North-east Development Council

Asked to make a statement on investment financial support to the North-east Development Council, Mr. Grant said: 'The Council have recently inquired about the possibility of a contribution to their finances to enable their activities to be planned over the next three years. I am not yet satisfied that there are grounds for reopening the decision made by the last administration not to continue grants to the North East Development Council beyond the current financial year, but I shall be giving further consideration to their request.'

Trade Descriptions Act

A Member who asked Mr. Grant if powers would be sought to compel importers of goods into Great Britain to affix labels thereon stating the specific country of origin, was told by Mr. Grant that the Secretary of State already had power to require goods to be marked with information about their origin, under the Trade Descriptions Act 1968.

Sale of motor vehicles

Mr. Ridley was asked whether legislation would be introduced to require vendors of motor vehicles to provide written particulars to purchasers of their rights under the Sale of Goods Act, 1893. He answered: 'No, Sir. The application of this Act to a specific transaction depends too heavily on the particular circumstances for such a requirement to be helpful to the ordinary purchaser.'

Hallmarking law

Mr. Ridley was asked whether his consultations with assay offices and trade associations on technical details concerning revision of the hallmarking law had been concluded. 'Not yet, Sir,' he replied. 'Preparation for the remaining round of consultations took longer than had been expected, but a paper will be circulated to interested parties later this month for further comment.'

Study of small computers

Sir John Eden was asked what steps he intended to take, following the study of small computers carried out for his department by Urwick Dynamics Ltd. He said that the main value of the Survey was in the information it provides to computer manufacturers, users and others, but he was considering whether any of its findings required action.

Metrication in the timber trade

Referring to the timber trade's adherence to the original date for the commencement of metrication, a Member asked Mr. Ridley if he would initiate talks with the other industries involved in order that the effects of the changeover could be felt in the economy as soon as possible. Mr. Ridley answered that it was for each industry to decide whether and when to adopt metric units for its own purpose, and in selecting the date for the adoption of the metric system the imported timber trade had regard to the metrication programme of its major customer the construction industry. Other industries involved were well aware of the position and were considering the effect on them of these changes.

Coal stocks

Answering requests for information on the adequacy of coal stocks for the rest of this winter, Sir John Eden said: 'Total stocks of coal at 20.1 million tons are 12.2 million tons lower than a year ago. This rundown means that power stations are operating on narrow margins. Electricity supplies are therefore vulnerable to any interruptions in fuel deliveries. Severe weather would of course exacerbate the position.

'The Government hope that the decision to free coal imports will help.

'Supplies of oil and gas should be adequate.'

Power station conversion to oil

Sir John Eden was asked whether he would review the programme of power station conversion to oil as a result of the decision of British Petroleum and United States Gulf Oil Corporation to increase the price of Kuwait crude oil. He answered: 'No. The CEGB's recent applications which make up the present programme were largely based on the shortage of coal and took account of the cost of alternative fuels.'

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Mr. Davies was asked to give manufacturing industry in general an assurance that, while supporting the long-term objectives of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, he would under no circumstances allow the interests of sections of British industry to be prejudiced in the short-term. 'In deciding on action to support the objectives of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development we would naturally take full account of the interests of United Kingdom industry,' he replied.

Anglo-South African trade

Mr. Davies was asked to make a further statement on Anglo-South African trade. He said that the provisional figure for our exports for the year 1970 was £333 million. This represented an increase of 14 per cent over 1969. The provisional figure for imports was £259 million.

Association of International Accountants

Asked whether he proposed to exercise his discretion in the near future to recognize the Association of International Accountants under Section 161 of the Companies' Act 1948, Mr. Ridley said: 'The Association have been informed that an application for recognition will be considered.'

Monopolies legislation

'In formulating proposals for new monopolies legislation, I shall bear in mind the need to avoid any conflict with the Community's rules of competition,' said Mr. Davies in reply to a question.

AWRE Aldermaston

A Member asked what proportion of the work undertaken at the Aldermaston Atomic Weapons Research Establishment in the financial years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 was attributable to civil projects. Mr. Ridley said the proportion of total expenditure at AWRE Aldermaston attributable to civil work during the past three years was:

1967/68 – 17 per cent
1968/69 – 19 per cent
1969/70 – 19 per cent.

Application of computers to engineering

Asked if he would make a statement on the future of the Aldermaston Project for the Application of Computers to Engineering, Mr. Ridley said that the need to continue the Project at the previous level of Government support was not now apparent and its future must increasingly depend on the extent of its financial support from Industry.

Atomic Energy Authority Bill

Sir John Eden was asked what percentage of the equity of the proposed British Nuclear Fuels Ltd., and Radiochemical Centre Ltd., would be allowed to pass to private investors. He replied that the Atomic Energy Authority Bill would allow up to 49 per cent of shares with voting rights to pass to private investors.

Grants to research associations

Mr. Ridley, asked what was the total value of grants to research associations in 1970; how this compared with the original budget; and what was now the budget for the current year, said that the total value of grants to Research Associations for which he was now responsible was £3.6 million approximately in 1969-70. This was slightly less than the original budget. The corresponding budget for 1970-71 was also £3.6 million.

Mr. Ridley also gave figures (published in *Hansard*) showing the total expenditure on research and development for which the Secretary of State was now responsible; the expenditure incurred by each of the research establishments and institutes for which he was responsible, and the value of the grants to each research association for which he had a responsibility, indicating the basis on which each has been made in 1970, and including research and development contracts.

European Free Trade Association

Several questions were asked about the European Free Trade Association. Mr. Grant said that discussions on schemes of reciprocal recognition for agricultural machinery and tractors were now well advanced and it was hoped that agreement would be reached in the summer of this year.

Mr. Grant was also asked what publications, other than the *EFTA Bulletin* and annual reports, for British exporters and importers provided up-to-date guides to the opportunities in the European Free Trade Association. He answered; 'Other relevant EFTA Secretariat publications are available free from the Department of Trade and Industry's EFTA Information Centre. Copies can also be seen in the House of Commons Library. Besides these the Department produces and distributes its own publications, including free Hints to Businessmen booklets. The Department's weekly journal *Trade and Industry* publishes information bearing on trading opportunities in EFTA; and its Statistics and Market Intelligence Library makes available a very wide range of up-to-date directories, statistics, catalogues and reports relating to EFTA.' Replying to a suggestion that the United Kingdom should take the initiative in proposing at the next EFTA Council meeting that further non-tariff barriers should be removed, Mr. Grant said that EFTA was currently engaged in a great deal of useful work on the removal of non-tariff barriers, particularly in the technical field. He did not consider that any additional stimulus was needed at the present time.

Another question concerned the number of professional staff at Geneva and Mr. Grant said that the EFTA Secretariat currently employed 46 staff in the higher and professional grades and a further 46 in the general service grade.

Several questions were put on the possibility of increasing the membership of EFTA. Mr. Grant said that no attempts were being made to enlarge EFTA at present. The Stockholm Convention made provision for any State, which so wished, to apply for membership.

Mr. Davies was asked whether the effect on EFTA trade of the Bill on quotas and tariffs, now before the United States Congress, had been considered by the Council of EFTA. He

(Continued on next page)

PARLIAMENTARY ANSWERS, *continued*

said: 'This Bill was fully discussed at the EFTA ministerial meeting in November. Ministers were unanimous in expressing their concern that its passage would lead to serious new restrictions on world trade. The Trade Bill was not passed before the end of the United States Congressional term and has now lapsed.'

Questions were asked as to what was the total value of United Kingdom exports to other members of EFTA in the first nine months of 1970. Mr. Grant said exports to EFTA countries in the first nine months of 1970 were £938 million, an increase of 18 per cent over the corresponding period of 1969.

United Kingdom Exports

Country	Increase between January-September 1969 and January-September 1970
	Per cent
Finland	29
Sweden	19
Norway (including Spitzbergen)	24
Denmark, Faroe Islands and Greenland	11
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	13
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	13
Austria	26
Iceland	52

The EFTA Council was still considering its study of the rules of competition Mr. Davies said in answer to a question.

Answering further questions, Mr. Grant said that in 1969 exports of EFTA to Eastern Europe were US$1,850 million fob and imports from Eastern Europe US$2,010 million cif; that Article 31 of the EFTA Convention had been invoked on four occasions; by Austria against Portugal in 1962, by Denmark against Austria in 1963, and by Norway and Denmark against the United Kingdom in 1965 and 1966 respectively; and that intra-trade of the European Free Trade Association, as measured by the dollar value of exports, increased by 18 per cent between the first nine months of 1969 and 1970.

Mr. Davies told a Member who suggested that the United Kingdom should take the initiative in proposing that membership of the European Free Trade Association should be open to any developing country on a non-reciprocal or preferential basis, that the participation of EFTA countries in the Generalized System of Preferences was a more appropriate way of helping developing countries than offering them membership of EFTA.

A Member who inquired about progress made since the meeting of the EFTA Council on November 5 and 6, 1970 on the removal of non-tariff barriers among members of EFTA, was told by Mr. Grant that progress had been mainly in the field of technical barriers to trade. Agreements on the reciprocal recognition of national tests on pressure vessels and marine safety equipment came into force on January 1. Draft agreements on gas appliances and agricultural machinery were in preparation.

Mr. Davies was asked what recent proposals he had received from European Free Trade Association governments for further economic integration and replied: 'None, Sir. The EFTA countries who are all currently engaged in negotiations and discussions with the EEC would clearly not wish to make any radical changes in EFTA at the present time.'

Code of standards for advertising

Mr. Ridley was asked why instructions had been given to the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements not to investigate the code of standards of advertising practice and other provisions of membership of the Proprietary Association of Great Britain. Mr. Ridley replied: 'On the Registrar's representation, my right hon. Friend was satisfied that the restrictions contained in the Association's membership provisions are not of such significance as to call for investigation by the Restrictive Practices Court. He accordingly gave a direction discharging the Registrar from taking proceedings in the Court.'

Increase in gas prices

A Member asked what studies had been made of the inflationary significance of proposed gas price increases and of their social significance particularly for the elderly and those on low incomes and what action had been taken to prevent these increases. Mr. Ridley said: 'These increases average 6.3 per cent and for domestic consumers alone 8.2 per cent, against an increase of 15.4 per cent in the index of retail prices since the last gas price increases in April 1968. Since then many consumers have had price reductions on conversion to natural gas. Increases in fuel costs are reflected in the retail prices index and are therefore taken into account along with other factors when new rates of social security benefits are fixed.'

Effects of power cuts on production

Asked to what extent he estimated the December power cuts and working to rule affected production and export output in particular, Sir John Eden said: 'While it is possible to estimate the total reduction in electricity supplied, it is not possible to assess the consequences to industry, including the extent to which it was able to mitigate the effects and recover lost output later.'

Trade with Chile

'Chile is showing increasing interest in British agricultural products and technology, and Her Majesty's Government are encouraging exports and giving technical advice and assistance,' said Mr. Grant, when asked what facilities and encouragement were being offered to Chile to meet her requirements for cattle, agricultural machinery and equipment.

Agricultural and horticultural imports from East Europe

Questions were asked on the commercial advantage to the United Kingdom of importing horticultural produce already in oversupply in exchange for horticultural equipment that would further increase horticultural production in the supplying countries of Eastern Europe. Mr. Davies said: 'I think it safe to assume that this trade would not take place unless the traders concerned in this country both as exporters and importers found it to their commercial advantage.'

Another question concerned steps to ensure that major barter agreements involving the sale of capital and industrial manufactured goods and projects did not cause the excessive importation of foodstuffs and horticultural products at well below domestic prices. Mr. Grant replied that imports of certain agricultural and horticultural produce from Eastern Europe were controlled by quotas, which were very small in comparison with total supplies. There were well known arrangements for dealing with any complaints about import prices.

Mr. Grant was also asked if he would list all trade agreements involving the import of agricultural products and the quotas in each case for the last convenient period of 12 months; what proposals he had for increasing or reducing such quotas in the succeeding period of 12 months; and what negotiations were in progress or anticipated in the near future when such quotas would be discussed. Mr. Grant replied: 'Her Majesty's Government have trade agreements or arrangements with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union. I would refer my hon. Friend to issues of the *Board of Trade Journal* dated October 8, 1969, December 17, 1969, January 14, 1970, February 4, 1970, February 25, 1970 and April 22, 1970 which contain details of the quotas for imports into the United Kingdom of agricultural products from these countries during the 12-month period ending December 31, 1970 or, in the case of Bulgaria, March 31, 1971. Subsequently the Romanian quota No. 4 has been increased to £250,000, the Czechoslovak quota No. 39(a)(i) has been increased to £285,000 and the Polish quota No. 3(ii) has been increased to £2,080,000. I am not able to forecast the level of future import quotas in advance of discussions with the countries concerned but I do not foresee the likelihood of reductions in the level of any agricultural import quotas. These are agreed annually and discussions with officials of the Governments of the countries concerned will take place during the next few months.'

Self-destroying plastics

Mr. Ridley, answering a question on the development of self-destroying plastic in the United Kingdom, said: 'I am not contemplating the support of projects associated with a self-destroying or degradable plastic at present. There are serious difficulties about plastics which degrade and I shall need to be satisfied that any such project has a good chance of practical applications.'

Consumer protection

A Member asked what Government-sponsored organizations carried out appropriate work for the consumer. Mr. Ridley said that within the Department's field of responsibility there were a number of consumer consultative councils for the nationalized industries. In addition grant aid was given to central work in support of the Citizens' Advice Bureaux service, a service which included advice to consumers with individual problems.

Chairmen of nationalized industries

Asked if he would give general directions to the chairmen of all nationalized undertakings to take steps to ensure that the undertaking for which they were responsible would at all times be seen to be politically impartial, Mr. Davies said: 'No, sir. But I will continue to give each Board Member written guidance on appointment as to his own activities.'

Development of Tourism Act

Mr. Grant was asked what was the amount of Government financial assistance given to the English Tourist Board for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71, respectively, and the assistance proposed for 1971-72. Mr. Grant said that the English Tourist Board received a grant-in-aid of £50,000 in 1969-70. The amount of grant provided for 1970-71 was at present £450,000 but a supplementary estimate to increase this to a maximum of £520,000 would be presented to Parliament in due course. The grant proposed for 1971-72 would be shown when the Civil Estimates were published.

Answering a Member who asked what was the policy of HM Government concerning the administration of the Development of Tourism Act 1969, except for the Hotel Grants Scheme, Mr. Grant said: 'In consultation with the British Tourist Authority and the three country Tourist Boards, we shall administer the Act consistently with our general economic policies.'

Redundant mineworkers

Mr. Ridley was asked to issue a report on the operation of the Mineworker Redundancy Payments Order to date, stating the amount of money involved, the total amounts of money paid under the order and the age range of the recipients. He said that by March 1971, about 35,000 redundant mineworkers would qualify for benefits under the Order. The total amount of money involved was estimated to be about

£34 million, of which about £20 million was the cost so far. Recipients must be between 55 and 65 years old at the date of redundancy.

Mr. Ridley was also asked how many exminers were participating in the Redundancy Mineworkers Payments Scheme in the United Kingdom and in Scotland, respectively. He answered that at January 2, 1971 the total number of redundant mineworkers in Great Britain receiving benefit under the Redundant Mineworkers Payments Scheme was 22,355 of whom 1,830 were in Scotland.

Industrial development

Questions were answered on industrial development in Peterlee, Birmingham, West Cumberland, Rothwell, the Erewash Valley, Stanley and Merseyside.

Overseas Marketing Corporation

A Member asked for a statement about the Overseas Marketing Corporation Ltd. Mr. Grant said: 'I have had under careful review the position of the Overseas Marketing Corporation Ltd. which was set up in November 1967 under an arrangement entered into by the previous Administration guaranteeing the equity capital and providing a loan facility. In the light of the trading position apparent in October last we indicated to the Overseas Marketing Corporation that the Government did not wish this trading experiment to continue if this meant the further injection of public funds and we agreed with the Board's own assessment that the Corporation should not incur further liabilities and should dispose of those parts of the venture which had a viable future. I have been informed by the Overseas Marketing Corporation that this decision was implemented on December 31, 1970. It is clear that there will be a substantial loss of public funds within the commitment of £500,000 but at this stage it is not possible to determine the exact amount as the disposal of assets and the arrangements for continuation of viable business are not completed.'

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19

Horticultural imports from East Europe

Mr. Grant was asked to make a statement on his policy towards the import of tomatoes and cucumbers from Eastern Europe. He replied: 'Many kinds of fruit and vegetables, including tomatoes and cucumbers, are subject to quotas when imported from Eastern Europe. These arrangements are reviewed annually in consultation with the Governments concerned.'

A Member asked if the Secretary of State would make no further swap arrangements with East European countries such as that for the import of horticultural produce from Romania in exchange for irrigation equipment, which harmed the prospects of home producers. Mr. Grant replied: 'It is our general policy that where goods subject to import quotas are included in compensation trade contracts they must be accommodated within existing quota levels. Any proposals for exceptions to that policy will be considered on their merits by the departments concerned, to ensure that the interests of all those affected are taken into account.'

Consumer protection

Mr. Ridley was asked if steps would be taken to appoint a Parliamentary Commissioner for the consumer and ensure that, within his terms of reference, he would be responsible for investigating advertising and marketing methods as well as dealing with price increases. Mr. Ridley answered: 'No, sir. A government-appointed watchdog in this field is neither appropriate nor necessary.'

Fertilizer prices

A Member asked Mr. Ridley what notification of increases in fertilizer prices he had received and of the impending increase later this year: and if he would set up an inquiry to investigate the cost structure of the fertilizer industry. Mr. Ridley said that in accordance with the arrangements made with them, the leading fertilizer manufacturers notified the Department in advance of the price changes which they had recently announced and, he was confident, would so inform us of any proposals for any future increases.

'I see no need for a special investigation into the industry's cost structure, upon which I am already informed,' continued Mr. Ridley.

Electricity supply

Mr. Ridley was asked if he would seek powers to provide compensation in respect of cessation of electricity supply to small farmers who had sustained financial loss through the interruption of supply due to industrial action by electricity workers. He answered: 'No, sir; many users of electricity sustained financial loss and it would be inequitable for any section of the community to be given special treatment.'

Company and bankruptcy laws

'The need for amending the provisions of the Companies Act 1948 regarding directors and other officers concerned in the failure of companies is being considered in the review of company law now in progress,' said Mr. Ridley in answer to a question. 'The Bankruptcy Acts were reviewed by the Blagden Committee which reported in 1957.'

Clients' deposits

A suggestion was made that legislation should be considered requiring such agencies as travel agents, estate agents, home savers' groups, etc., to hold all moneys received from clients' deposits in a separate trust account to prevent misappropriation. Mr. Ridley said that much had already been done on a voluntary basis and for the present he would prefer to watch the development of the existing schemes.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21

Commonwealth preferences

Mr. Grant, when asked what benefits of Commonwealth preference still existed for South Africa; and what corresponding trade benefits for the United Kingdom in South Africa still existed, said that South African exports to the United Kingdom enjoyed the same tariff benefits as those of other Commonwealth Preference Area countries. In turn we received preferences on some of our exports to South Africa.

Parliamentary answers on aviation and shipping

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15

Navigation in the English Channel

Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade was asked whether he would approach the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization with a view to amending routine and navigational requirements in the English Channel. He replied 'Yes. We are consulting United Kingdom maritime interests next week with a view to making proposals to IMCO on this subject.'

Mr. Grant was also asked what representations he had received from Trinity House, the Honourable Company of Master Mariners, and, the Institute of Navigation about navigation regulations, routing and collisions in the English Channel; and what reply he had sent. He replied that proposals for reversing the flow of traffic in the Dover Strait, which were put to the Board of Trade in August 1969 by Trinity House and the Honourable Company of Master Mariners, were fully considered in the Board's Safety of Navigation Committee, but the Board were not prepared to support the proposals. This Committee had also been considering the United Kingdom policy on revision of the Collision Regulations. Trinity House, the Honourable Company and the Institute of Navigation had taken part in these discussions as had other interested maritime organizations.

In answer to a request for the numbers of collisions between ships in the English Channel in each of the years 1960 to 1970, Mr. Grant said statistics of collisions in the Dover Strait, published in the *Journal of the Institute of Navigation* on the basis of information from *Lloyd's List*, showed that the following collisions took place between June 1960 and May 1970:

1960/1961	1961/1962	1962/1963	1963/1964	1964/1965	1965/1966	1966/1967	1967/1968	1968/1969	1969/1970
19	14	12	19	10	9	3	5	13	9

There were four collisions in June 1970 and one in August. No later information was available.

The routeing scheme was introduced in June 1967.

Charter flights by foreign airlines

Asked how many applications for licences to operate charter flights were made by foreign airlines in each of the years from 1960 to the present, and how many were refused, Mr. Grant, gave the following information:

Year	Charters other than inclusive tours	Inclusive tour Charters
1960	1,364	
1961	2,026	Totals not available
1962	2,728	
1963	2,624	6,490
1964	3,407	6,280
1965	3,602	5,806
1966	3,901	5,636
1967	4,226	6,780
1968	4,580	5,144
1969	7,389	5,384
1970	9,584	6,088

Mr. Grant said: 'The figures are of the number of single flights sought to be operated.

'In 1970 formal applications for permission for 39 charters other than inclusive tours were refused and one permit was revoked. (This total includes flights disallowed for reasons other than non-compliance with the conditions for group charter services.) I will write to the hon. Member giving comparable information about inclusive tour charters. I regret that totals of refusals or revocations in years earlier than 1970 are not available.'

Fishery protection vessel 'Miranda'

Questions were asked about plans for the further use of the fishery protection vessel

(Continued on next page)

PARLIAMENTARY ANSWERS ON AVIATION AND SHIPPING, *continued*

'Miranda' and her crew after she had finished her winter patrols in April 1971. Mr. Grant said that the way in which the 'Miranda' might be used in the summer was under consideration and both sides of the fishing industry would be consulted about it. The first priority was to get 'Miranda' off to Icelandic waters for the winter to gain experience of her operation.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18

Third London Airport

Answering a question on the Report of the Commission on the Third London Airport, Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said: 'I am glad to announce that it has been possible to reduce the time originally estimated for publishing the Report. I now expect publication on Thursday, January 21.'

A Member asked Mr. Davies whether, before coming to a decision on the recommendations of the Roskill Commission into the location of a third London airport, he would initiate a study to examine by how much the traffic of airports in the London area would be relieved by the erection of an international airport in the east Midlands or south Yorkshire. 'Such further studies should be unnecessary,' replied Mr. Davies. 'Evidence already available, including some published in connection with the Roskill Commission, will enable due weight to be attached to this possibility in reaching a decision on the recommendations of the Roskill Commission.'

Mr. Grant was asked what advice he had given to the Roskill Commission on the effects of the development of a vertical and short take-off and landing aircraft on the future requirements for airports. He answered that evidence was given in writing and orally by Ministry of Technology and Board of Trade representatives to the effect that in the light of present knowledge operations by STOL and VTOL aircraft were unlikely to be of any significance until at least the early 1980's.

Overseas package holidays

Asked whether he had completed his review of appeals towards applications for cheaper overseas package holidays, Mr. Grant said: 'I am awaiting the Commissioner's report in one appeal case regarding holidays next summer. The Department is currently reviewing the arrangements that should apply after October and I hope to make an announcement next month.'

Precision Approach Radar

Mr. Grant was asked to make a statement regarding the reinstatement of precision approach radar at Gatwick, Manchester and Prestwick Airports and its retention at Heathrow Airport. He said that the report of the inquiry set up under Professor Holder of Oxford University into the possible need for Precision Approach Radar facilities had now been published and its recommendations were under study. 'We expect to make a statement shortly,' he added.

Aircraft noise

Mr. Grant was asked how many airlines exceeded the permitted daytime noise levels at London Airport during the second quarter of 1970; how many exceeded the permitted night noise levels; and how many aircraft were involved. He replied: 'Twenty-nine daytime and 12 at night. Infringements were 305 recorded out of the 27,712 departures involved.'

Mr. Davies was asked if, in view of the public interest in the forthcoming report of the Roskill Commission and the plans of the British Airports Authority to expand Gatwick Airport, he would now publish the results of the social survey made by the Board of Trade in 1967 of noise in the vicinity of Heathrow Airport. He replied: 'Yes, Sir. A report on the Survey is now in the final drafting stages and I intend publishing it as soon as possible.'

In answer to a Member who asked if he would consider setting up an inquiry on the lines of the Wilson inquiry of 1961 for Heathrow, on the regular disturbance caused by noise in the Gatwick area if the present extension plans were carried out, Mr. Grant said that the Wilson Committee envisaged that the lessons of Heathrow could be applied elsewhere through the planning machinery to which the proposed extension is subject.

'Studies so far carried out do not show any definite link between aircraft noise and ill health,' said Mr. Grant in answer to a question.

Mr. Grant was asked what airlines were responsible for the 512 daytime and 27 nighttime infringements of the maximum permitted noise levels at London Airport, Heathrow, in August 1970; what aircraft types were concerned; and what action had been taken by his department to secure a better standard of observance of the regulations. He said the following airlines were responsible for the infringements: Aer Lingus, Aeroflot, Air Canada, Air India, Alitalia, BEA, BOAC, BKS Air Transport, Cambrian Airways, Cyprus Airways, El Al Israel Airlines, Iberia, Iranair, Iraqi Airways, Japan Airlines, Jugoslav Airlines, Lufthansa, National Airlines, PAA, Qantas, Seaboard World, TWA.

The following aircraft types were concerned: Boeing 707, Boeing 720, Boeing 727, Boeing 747, VC10, Super VC10, DC8, DC9, BAC 1-11, Trident I, Trident II, Comet IV, IL 62, Caravelle.

The Department has taken up with the operators the question of better track keeping on easterly departures which gave rise to these infringements.

Transfer of air routes

Answering questions on representations regarding the proposal to transfer certain British European Airways and British Overseas Airways Corporation routes Mr. Davies said that a number of representations had been made and meetings held, including one with representatives of the TUC General Council and of the employees side of the Civil Aviation National Joint Council, following which statements were released to the press.

A Member also asked if the financial target set for British Overseas Airways Corporation would be adjusted in the light of the future loss of routes to West Africa. Mr. Grant answered: 'I am extending BOAC's former objective to achieve an average return on net assets of 12½ per cent over the four years April 1966 to March 1970 to cover the six years April 1966 to March 1972. This decision takes account of the effect of the transfer of West African routes among other relevant factors.'

Trawler support ship 'Miranda'

Asked to make a statement on the provision of a mother ship for British trawlers off Iceland this winter, Mr. Grant said: 'The trawler support ship "Miranda" is now on station off Iceland providing weather advice and medical service to British trawlers in the area and will remain there until the end of April.'

A Member asked Mr. Grant to make a statement regarding his decision to provide the three mother support vessels for the deep-sea fishing fleet in Arctic waters as recommended by the Holland-Martin Commission. Mr. Grant said: 'No decision has yet been taken about the provision of more than one fishery support ship.'

'Pacific Glory'

A Member asked Mr. Grant what was the estimated value of the oil cargo saved by successful fire fighting operations in the 'Pacific Glory' mishap; and what were the estimated savings to the British economy in each of the past five years as the result of other fire fighting operations. Mr. Grant replied that the 'Pacific Glory' was carrying 75,627 tons of crude oil valued at about £542,000. As a result of the combined efforts of those who fought the fire and salvaged the ship some 70,000 tons of the cargo was saved. The information sought in the second part of the question was not available.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19

Transfer of air routes

Mr. Grant was asked what request he had received from the British Overseas Airways Corporation for compensation for the routes to be transferred to Caledonian/British United Airways; and what reply he had sent. He said: 'BOAC have asked for compensation but we have made it clear that air service licences are not a form of property in respect of which compensation could properly be given.'

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20

BEA's airbus requirements

Mr. Grant was asked to make a further statement on the arrangements for supplying the British European Airways Corporation's airbus requirements. He answered: 'No, Sir. British European Airways are reviewing the position and will let us know their requirements as soon as their re-appraisal is completed.'

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21

BOAC purchases of Boeing 747s

Mr. Michael Noble, Minister of tate for Trade, was asked to make a statement on the request by the British Overseas Airways Corporation for approval to order more Boeing 747 aircraft. He said: 'Yes. Approval has been given for BOAC to purchase four more Boeing 747 aircraft for delivery in the spring of 1973. These aircraft will cost about £45 million, including spares, and will bring BOAC's fleet of 747s up to 16.'

Linesman Mediator

In answer to questions on the development and installation of the Linesman Mediator system of air traffic control, Mr. Noble said: 'Development of the air traffic control system under the Mediator project will be implemented in stages. The first stage, in which control of traffic in the airways in Southern England will be integrated and concentrated in the new London Air Traffic Control Centre at West Drayton is now installed and will come into operation next month. Improved radar and display facilities are being introduced at the same time. The Mediator project, when completed, will be an integrated civil and military system of control of all air traffic flying over this country. It will consist on the one hand of a network of radars to track and identify aircraft, and on the other hand of systems of computers processing the information on aircraft movements and intentions which the control task requires. Linesman is a related air defence project, regarding which I would refer the Hon. Member to the reply being given to him to-day by the Under-Secretary of State (RAF).'

The Minister of State for Defence was asked to make a further statement on the progress made in his Department on the development and installation of the Linesman Mediator system of air traffic control for defence purposes. Mr. Antony Lambton, Under-Secretary of State, replied that Linesman, which forms the air defence element of this system, consists essentially of improved radars and computer based control facilities. 'The new radar are operational' said Mr. Lambton, 'work is continuing on the computer system.'

Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1971	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
February 2-4	Miscellaneous stores	The Lido Ballroom, Worthy Lane, Winchester	Richard Austin & Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants. (Tel. 03292 4211.)

Bedford fire tenders with Sigmund pumps; Coventry Climax Featherweight pumps; David Brown tractors with winch; Land Rover station wagons; Matchless motor cycles; fork lift trucks; steel two-way pallets; miscellaneous vehicle spares; lead acid batteries; tyres; hydraulic and screw jacks; portable air compressors; wireless and communication equipment; binoculars; oscilloscopes; wrist and stop watches; wall, bracket and alarm clocks; photographic equipment; wooden and fibreboard boxes; empty rum barrels and casks; scrap metal; china and glassware; cutlery, crockery and other kitchenware; machine tools and various hand tools and tool kits; clothing and textiles including greatcoats; vests and drawers; dungarees; ankle boots; carpets; webbing; blankets; bed ticking; LARGE QUANTITY OF FURNITURE including tubular stacking, dining room and other chairs; chests of drawers; sideboards; filing cabinets; wardrobes; writing, bureaux, etc.; ALSO BLACK PVC SHEETS 160 ft. by 90 ft. by 0.14 in. FOLDED AND ROLLED ON TWO ROLLERS AND CONTAINED IN PLYWOOD TRANSIT CASES.

February 10	Vehicles, miscellaneous stores	Queen's Hall, Northern Ireland War Memorial Buildings, 9/13 Waring Street, Belfast, 1.	Osborne King & Megran (Dept. L), 14 Montgomery Street, Belfast, BT1 4NZ. (Tel. 0232 20233.)

Morris Mini Minors, Travellers, vans, Minibuses, ambulances, 3-ton office truck; Hillman Huskys; Ford Zephyrs; Vauxhall Victors; Land Rovers; Bedford Utilecons, ambulances, vans, coaches, cargo and drop-side trucks; AEC Matadors; refuellers; Sankey and Brockhouse 2-wheeled trailers; Coles 7-ton crane mounted truck; water tankers, etc.; light steel rack assemblies; steel water tanks; ball bearings; wooden cabinets; steel cupboards; tables; chairs and other items of furniture; large quantities of clothing; textiles, etc.; miscellaneous vehicle spares; tyres; electrical equipment and large quantities of other general stores.

February 17	Miscellaneous stores	Auctioneers' Premises	Woolland, Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth. (Tel. 0752 69292.)

Bedford fire tenders with Sigmund pumps; Coventry Climax Featherweight pumps; Tangye 20-ton jacks; trailer-mounted generators; sand blast unit; electric hoist; power barrow; radarv ans; Ratner and other safes; bearings; 4-tons ofsteel studs; electric refrigerators (7½ cu. ft.); barometers; barographs; compasses and tripods; clocks; watches; folding organs; lanterns; electrical and wireless equipment; drawing instruments; vehicle spares; steel oil cans; brushes and cleaning rods; 1 gallon jars, kilderkins; small casks; extending ladders; large quantity picks and shovels; porcelain wash hand basins; tools; gauges; meters; wooden and steel boxes; carpets; greatcoats; duffel coats; raincoats; trousers and blousers; jerseys; kit and travelling bags; boots and shoes; blankets; sheets; counterpanes; curtains; towels; table cloths; cotton and wool rags; tentage; rope and cordage; mattresses; aluminium and wooden furnishings; tubular stacking chairs; pedestal desks; aluminium kitchenware; large quantities of other general stores.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (postal order only).

SALE BY TENDER – Machine tools

Single spindle automatics; fine borers; vertical surface broach; horizontal, vertical and deep hole drills; plain and surface grinders; capstan and centre lathes; horizontal, production and profile millers; keyseating, slotting, rifling and profile machines, etc. Located at Enfield, Middlesex. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only, obtainable from Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales (Supply), Sales (S) 6 a iv, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, WCIV 6HE. Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. February 16, 1971.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

1971	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
February 2	Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex.	Clifford & Clifford Ltd., 28 Ealing Road, Wembley, Middlesex. (Tel. 01-902 3212/3/4.)

Catalogues: Price 1s. direct from auctioneer. View days: Day preceding and morning of sale.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

SHIPS FOR SALE

Offers are invited for the purchase of the under-mentioned tugs 'as lying' at Marchwood, nr. Southampton.

'TIGRIS' Steel, built 1943. G.T. and N.T. not available
Length (b.p.) 60 ft. Breadth (mld.) 16 ft. 6 in.
Depth (mld.) 7 ft. 6 in. Light Displacement 46 tons approx.
Engine: Single screw, diesel, by Widdop
BHP 200

'TULAGI' Steel, built 1954. G.T. and N.T. not available
Length (b.p.) 56 ft. Breadth (mld.) 15 ft.
Depth (mld.) 7 ft. Light Displacement 44 tons approx.
Engine: Single screw, diesel, by Widdop
BHP 200

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plans and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34-36 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7060, Ext. 26).

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43, at the above address in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to Purchase "TIGRIS" and/or "TULAGI" ' and must be received not later than **noon** on February 10, 1971.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessels and their present condition.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

Symbols used in all statistical tables are:—
.. not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesales	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m. in base year	1963 26,758	1963	1963 21,758	1963 20,087	1963 20,087	1966 11,372	1963 4,907	1963 1,070	1963 994	1963 944	1963 1,752	Series in £ million			
1964	105	108·3	107	107	103	..	117	113	120	124	113	640	411	93	46
1965	108	111·7	115	114	105	..	121	124	119	127	117	385	263	47	31
1966	110	113·2	122	121	108	100·0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	112	113·9	127	126	110	101·4	133	124	122	138	142	184	–37	13	22
1968	116	119·8	135	135	112	103·6	140	130	144	145	142	157	23	75	41
1969	118	122·9	143	142	113	103·0	136	140	148	130	130	358 r	232	26	36
1968															
3rd quarter	116	120·7	135	135	112	103·2	138	129	144	142	138	88	53	13	9
4th quarter	118	122·3	138	138	113	104·1	146	146	160	143	139	116	46	25	20
1969															
1st quarter	115	121·8	140	138	111	102·3	133	128	138	135	134	104 r	105	6	9
2nd quarter	117	123·3	141	141	113	103·7	135	141	147	129	127	80 r	43	2	—
3rd quarter	119	123·2	143	144	113	103·1	138	146	155	152	128	48 r	—	8	10
4th quarter	120	123·5	147	146	114	103·0	138	146	153	127	131	126 r	84	10	16
1970															
1st quarter	117	123·7	149	148	114	103·2	131	141	142	115	131	36 r	32	– 5	–41
2nd quarter	120	122·8	154	153	116	104·2	142	150	160	120	136	98 r	55	12	7
3rd quarter	120	123·9 p	158	157	117	104·6	139	153	156			126 r	42	5	26
1970															
May		121·3				104·7									
June		123·7				104·7									
July		121·9				104·1									
August		122·8				105·4									
September		124·7				104·4									
October		126·2				106·1									
November		123·4 p				103·3									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods † orders on hand (end period)	Retail prices Index		Wholesale price index non-food manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Imports	Exports (§)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m. in base year	Dec. 1963	16 Jan. 1962		1963	1963	31 Jan. 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4,983	1963 4,365	series in £ million
1965	119	112·1	4·8	106·8	104·6	157·9	308	265	24,785	115	113	– 77
1966	115	116·5	3·9	110·2	107·3	168·5	323	255	24,384	119	122	43
1967	106	119·4	2·5	108·4	108·2	175·3	512	174	24,475	129	126	–312
1968	106	125·0	4·7	120·5	112·4	187·3	541	188	24,331	159	150	–319
1969	117	131·8	5·4	125·0	115·9	197·4	535	200	24,308	167	169	416
1970		140·2	6·4	128·4p	124·5p	217·5	574	186		182 p	188 p	
1968												
4th quarter	106	127·2	5·6	120·4	113·1	191·0	532	202	24,348	160	159	– 63
1969												
1st quarter	110	129·7	6·2	122·3	114·1	194·7	532	198	24,364	163	159	13
2nd quarter	113	131·8	5·4	124·2	115·1	195·6	519	202	24,340	169	167	76
3rd quarter	115	132·0	5·0	126·1	116·5	197·8	547	200	24,268	168	173	153
2th quarter	117	133·7	5·1	127·3	118·0	201·6	544	199	24,258	169	177	174
1970												
1st quarter	118	136·2	5·0	130·1	120·6	209·0	561	192	24,280	173	184	213
2nd quarter	122	139·5	5·8	129·2	123·6	213·8	563	187		184	186	119
3rd quarter	123	141·1	6·9	126·9	125·7	219·0	592	185		178	178	73
4th quarter		144·0	7·7	127·2 p	128·9 p	227·8	581	177		192 p	205 p	
1970												
June	122	139·9	5·9	128·0	124·2	215·3	561	187		193	189	
July	122	140·9	6·7	127·5	125·0	217·5	593	186		144	189	
August	123	140·8	6·8	126·1	125·7	219·7	593	184		196	142	
September	123	141·5	7·0	127·2	126·4	221·0	589	187		193	203	
October	122 p	143·0	7·4	126·3	127·5	222·4	576	184		191	210	
November	123 p	144·0	7·9	127·8 p	128·1 p	228·4	579	176		197	196	
December		145·0	7·9	127·4 p	128·2 p	232·6	589	171		190 p	209 p	
1971												
January							614p	157p				

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI.
(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) Figures include adjustments for special factors affecting the recording of exports.

Deliveries and orders in the Engineering Industries

New series of index numbers

THE INDEX NUMBERS OF orders and deliveries published by the Department of Trade and Industry up to the end of 1970 covered Orders VII-IX of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification (i.e. mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering) plus locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (part of SIC Order XI). The new series in the table below no longer includes any vehicle figures for the following reasons.

(1) This new series now covers a clearly defined sector of the standard industrial classification namely mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering, Orders VII-IX of the SIC.

(2) The vehicle figures as a whole account for only a small proportion of the total and have very little influence upon the index numbers. A comparison of the old and new series will show that they follow very much the same path.

(3) A careful view of government statistics is being carried out. Some of the vehicle figures, hitherto collected monthly and incorporated into the index, do not appear to justify the burden imposed

(Continued on next page)

Engineering and Electrical Goods (S.I.C. Orders VII, VIII and IX) seasonally adjusted†

Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries(‡)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders in hand (end period)	Net new orders	Deliveries	Orders in hand (end period)	Net new orders	Deliveries	Orders in hand (end period)	Net new orders	Deliveries
	December 1963 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1963 deliveries = 100		December 1963 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1963 deliveries = 100		December 1963 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1963 deliveries = 100	
1963	100	107	100	100	109	100	99	103	100
1964	116	120	109	117	123	112	115	112	101
1965	119	115	114	118	116	115	123	113	108
1966	115	115	118	114	117	120	118	111	114
1967	106	114	120	100	113	123	125	115	111
1968	106	125	125	96	124	127	139	128	119
1969	117	139	132	99	134	132	171	152	132
1968 1st quarter	105	119	122	98	120	125	126	116	114
2nd quarter	104	122	124	96	122	127	129	125	117
3rd quarter	106	130	125	96	126	126	137	141	122
4th quarter	106	128	127	96	128	129	139	128	122
1969 1st quarter	110	139	128	97	133	130	152	155	125
2nd quarter	113	138	130	98	133	131	160	151	130
3rd quarter	115	139	135	98	135	134	166	150	136
4th quarter	117	139	134	99	135	132	171	151	139
1970 1st quarter	118	137	133	100	133	131	175	148	137
2nd quarter	122	145	135	102	137	132	186	169	142
3rd quarter	123	138	137	103	139	134	183	134	143
1969 July	113	135	134	98	132	132	161	143	139
August	114	141	133	98	139	133	163	147	130
September	115	142	137	98	135	136	166	161	139
October	116	148	138	99	143	135	168	162	147
November	117	139	132	99	132	131	171	157	135
December	117	130	131	99	128	130	171	133	135
1970 January	120	155	130	102	147	128	176	176	135
February	119	122	131	100	119	130	176	133	135
March	118	135	138	100	134	136	175	135	143
April	119	137	134	97	110	133	185	213	137
May	119	131	128	99	141	127	181	101	130
June	122	169	142	102	160	137	186	194	157
July	122	126	131	101	124	130	186	130	131
August	123	152	138	103	150	136	188	157	141
September	123	136	142	103	143	136	183	116	156
October p	122	139	143	104	139	136	180	138	163
November p	123	137	131	104	127	126	182	166	144
December									
Average:									
Latest 3 months	123	137	138	104	136	133	182	140	154
Previous 3 months	123	149	137	103	145	135	188	160	143
Percentage change‡	*Nil*	*-8*	*+1*	*+1*	*-6*	*-1*	*-3*	*-13*	*+8*

p Provisional
(†) At constant prices
(‡) In the case of orders on hand, the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest three months shown with the corresponding level three months earlier.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES, *continued*

on respondent firms. Consequently their collection will cease.

In future the DTI notice will confine itself to these index numbers of deliveries and orders and will not publish the index of industrial production as this will already have been issued by the Central Statistical Office.

Latest trends in the series

The cautions expressed about the latest monthly figures when issuing the earlier series apply with equal force to this new series. The figures for October and November, 1970, are provisional and therefore subject to revision. The three-monthly movements are therefore used in assessing trends as follows:

(a) Total deliveries continue to show the slight upward trend which has been apparent since the beginning of 1970.

(b) The increase in total deliveries is entirely due to the high level of export deliveries in the latest three month period. Home deliveries declined slightly.

(c) Export net new orders in the second part of 1970 have declined from the high level recorded as a result of some large plant orders in the second quarter. Home net new orders also show a decline in the latest period.

(d) Total order books show little change over the last six months indicating that, overall, deliveries are keeping in step with new orders received.

Description of the statistics

The statistics relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Orders VII-IX of the Standard Industrial Classification.

To assist in the interpretation of trends in these industries the statistics are published in seasonally adjusted form. While the method adopted in adjusting for seasonal factors removes regularly recurring influences, the seasonally adjusted series still reflects the effects of factors that do not recur regularly. Moreover, the seasonal pattern may be changing. The month to month variations are therefore kept under review and the seasonal adjustment factors are re-assessed each year as another 12 months' experience become available. Nothwithstanding these difficulties the seasonally adjusted figures have shown themselves to be a valuable aid in interpreting trends in the complex engineering industries.

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes.

Output of the wool textile industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in November was 10 per cent less than in November, 1969.

Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in the period January-November deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 10 per cent less than in the same period of 1969; deliveries of worsted yarn (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 4 per cent less. Production of wool and hair tops was 13 per cent less, but that of man-made fibre tops was 7 per cent more.

Output of the wool textile industry

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops		Woollen yarn (†)	Worsted yarn (§)	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡)		Blankets (†)
		Wool and hair	Man-made fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	Million lb.					Million sq. yds.		
1963	457·8	304·0	42·2	313·1	239·7	176·8	148·6	35·1
1964	418·3	265·2	56·8	325·8	233·3	177·1	148·3	32·9
1965	402·6	247·6	57·1	321·8	227·6	175·3	147·6	32·8
1966	388·2	229·8	62·9	314·7	220·9	168·4	133·9	30·5
1967	359·9	203·1	60·9	304·4	197·6	163·2	131·3	28·7
1968	391·4	213·0	80·2	324·9	216·6	162·4	132·3	32·7
1969	384·6	202·9	93·0	313·6	221·5	155·6	130·6	32·2
1969 1st qtr.	105·4	55·3	23·9	86·3	58·0	37·9	34·9	7·9
2nd qtr.	100·6	52·8	22·7	82·9	57·2	40·8	32·2	10·2
3rd qtr.	84·7	45·7	21·6	66·3	48·9	38·8	29·6	5·6
4th qtr.	93·9	49·2	24·7	78·1	57·4	38·1	33·8	8·5
1970 1st qtr.	92·2	49·6	24·8	74·3	54·1	33·3	31·0	7·5
2nd qtr.	91·9	48·9	25·4	73·9	57·7	36·8	31·1	6·3
3rd qtr.	72·2	38·5	23·2	61·5	48·2	33·8	26·5	6·9
1969 July	30·5	17·9	8·4	22·1	17·1	13·7	10·6	1·3
Aug.	23·0	10·6	5·0	20·5	14·1	11·0	7·9	1·9
Sept.	31·2	17·3	8·1	23·7	17·8	14·1	11·1	2·4
Oct.	33·5	17·4	9·0	27·5	21·2	13·7	11·9	2·7
Nov.	30·5	16·0	8·6	25·3	18·3	12·9	11·3	2·3
Dec.	29·9	15·7	7·2	25·3	17·9	11·5	10·7	3·5
1970 Jan.	31·8	17·5	9·0	25·8	17·8	12·0	10·5	2·8
Feb.	29·8	16·1	7·8	23·8	18·3	10·5	10·0	2·6
Mar.	30·6	16·0	8·0	24·7	17·9	10·8	10·5	2·1
Apr.	32·6	18·0	8·8	25·9	21·2	12·0	10·7	2·3
May	27·6	13·8	7·7	22·4	16·6	11·8	9·4	1·9
June	31·7	17·2	8·8	25·6	19·9	13·0	11·0	2·2
July	26·9	15·8	9·1	19·9	17·8	11·4	9·0	1·7
Aug.	19·8	9·5	5·7	18·3	12·8	10·5	7·2	2·2
Sept.	25·5	13·2	8·4	23·3	17·6	11·9	10·3	3·0
Oct.	26·6	12·6	9·5	25·7	19·6	12·4	10·8	3·4
Nov.	28·4	13·7	8·9	25·7	18·6	11·8	10·6	2·6

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. (§) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn; previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In November deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 1·9 million lb.

Hosiery and other knitted goods: index of production

IN THE THREE MONTHS ended November 1970 the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods (including warp knitted fabrics) was provisionally estimated to have been the same as in the three months ended August 1970.

The above comparison has been based on the seasonally adjusted figures in the accompanying table.

The seasonally adjusted figures for 1970 are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1969 and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1970 have been incorporated.

The actual figures allow for differences in the lengths of calendar months, but not for holidays or other seasonal variations.

A short note on the construction of the index was given in the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated May 27, 1970 (page 1455).

Index of the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods (including knitted fabrics)

1963 = 100

1964	109	
1965	114	
1966	114	
1967	114	
1968	132	
1969	147	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1969 1st quarter	133	144
2nd quarter	145	156
3rd quarter	142	142
4th quarter	166	146
1970 1st quarter	138	153
2nd quarter	143	149
3rd quarter	144	144
1969 July	129	139
August	131	137
September	166	149
October	176	146
November	179	146
December	143	145
1970 January	123	148
February	151	155
March	141	157
April	140	140
May	135	154
June	155	154
July	127	137
August	140	153
September	166	142
October p	184	152
November p	184	150

Electronic capital equipment during the third quarter of 1970

Output sets new record

AS WAS TO BE EXPECTED from the computer statistics published recently, provisional figures issued by the Department of Trade and Industry show that the total value of the output of the capital sector of the electronics industry in the third quarter of 1970 was appreciably higher than either the second quarter of 1970 or the third quarter of 1969.

Total output, which includes the value of deliveries together with research and development, amounted to £185 million compared with £156 million in the second quarter and £134 million in the third quarter of 1969.

Table 1 (bottom of page), shows the detailed results for recent quarters, in terms of current prices, but a much better comparison can be obtained by compairing the first nine months of 1969 with the corresponding period of 1970 thus:

Table 2. Total output of electronic capital equipment

£ million current prices

	First 9 months		Change	
	1969	1970	£ million	Per cent
Computers	102·7	159·3	56·6	*55*
Control equipment	45·6	56·4	10·8	*24*
Measuring instruments	30·7	32·0	1·3	*4·2*
Nucleonic instruments	3·8	4·0	0·2	*5*
Broadcasting equipment	12·6	9·9	- 2·7	*-21*
Radar	30·9	49·0	18·1	*59*
Navigational aid equipment	35·6	38·7	3·1	*9*
Radio communication equipment	43·5	51·7	8·2	*19*
Other goods	28·1	37·8	9·7	*34*
Other work	22·2	26·1	3·9	*18*
Total deliveries	355·7	465·0	109·3	*31*
Research and development	32·4	35·7	3·3	*10*
Total output	388·1	500·7	112·6	*29*

From the above table it is apparent that total output in the first nine months of 1970 was 29 per cent greater than in the same period of 1969. If computers are excluded total output was 20 per cent higher.

Export deliveries 40 per cent higher

The capital sector of the electronics industry has always achieved a high export performance, and in the period under review export deliveries were running at 40 per cent of the total. Compared with the first nine months of 1969 export deliveries were 40 per cent higher (at £186 million) than the corresponding 1969 figure of £134 million.

It will be noted from Table 1 that in the first nine months of 1970 more than half the total deliveries of broadcasting equipment, of radar and of radio communication equipment were exported.

Sharp fall in orders on hand

The fall in orders on hand which appeared at the end of 1969 has re-emerged and orders on hand at September 30, 1970, were slightly lower than in December 1969:

Table 3. Orders on hand for electronic capital equipment

£ million current prices

	Home	Export	Total
December 31, 1967	319	157	476
December 31, 1968	360	176	536
March 31, 1969	357	180	537
June 30, 1969	374	202	576
September 30, 1969	399	222	621
December 31, 1969	394	225	619
March 31, 1970	391	207	598
June 30, 1970	429	219	648
September 30, 1970	404	212	616

All the above figures include orders for computers which, at September 30, 1970, amounted to £212 million of which £90 million were for export.

Employment slightly lower

The number employed in the Capital sector, including computers, was 154,000 at September 30, 1970; this represented a slight reduction from the June figure.

Table 1. Electronic capital equipment

Deliveries, R & D and other work

£ million current prices

	1967		1968		1969		1969				1970					
							3rd quarter		4th quarter		1st quarter p		2nd quarter p		3rd quarter p	
	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export
1. Electronic computers and related equipment	94·4	35·3	109·4	38·7	141·8	59·3	40·3	17·0	39·2	17·7	44·7	18·2	44·8	18·7	69·8	28·6
2. Industrial electronic control equipment	42·5	9·4	52·3	12·7	64·3	16·0	15·1	3·6	18·7	5·9	18·8	4·0	17·0	4·7	20·6	5·8
3. Electronic measuring and testing equipment	36·8	15·3	42·5	19·0	41·3	19·4	9·5	4·6	10·6	5·3	10·5	4·8	11·4	5·4	10·1	4·8
4. Nucleonic instruments and controls	4·3	1·0	5·3	1·1	5·0	1·3	0·9	0·3	1·3	0·4	1·5	0·3	1·3	0·4	1·2	0·3
5. Public broadcasting and ancillary equipment	8·2	4·8	10·0	4·7	17·1	7·4	4·6	2·1	4·5	2·0	3·2	1·3	3·3	1·7	3·4	2·0
6. Radar	87·6	30·8	95·2	41·7	44·9	26·3	8·9	4·7	13·9	9·0	17·4	10·6	13·3	7·0	18·3	10·1
7. Electronic navigational aid equipment					49·1	18·5	11·3	4·5	13·5	5·0	12·1	4·6	13·1	5·1	13·5	5·2
8. Radio communication equipment	38·4	17·5	52·1	22·3	57·9	26·4	13·9	6·3	14·4	7·1	18·0	10·0	19·2	11·5	14·5	6·6
9. Other electronic capital goods	36·2	9·0	38·2	10·0	38·5	11·9	9·9	3·4	10·3	3·0	13·8	5·1	11·9	2·9	12·1	4·8
10. Other work	18·6	3·1	24·9	3·5	30·2	3·8	7·8	0·9	8·0	0·9	8·6	0·8	8·0	0·3	9·5	0·9
Total deliveries	367·0	126·2	429·9	153·7	490·2	190·3	122·3	47·3	134·4	56·2	148·7	59·7	143·3	57·7	173·0	69·0
11. Research and development	43·0	2·6	42·8	3·4	45·2	3·4	11·7	0·6	12·7	1·5	11·1	0·5	12·3	0·8	12·3	0·5
Total output	410·0	128·8	472·7	157·1	535·3	193·6	134·1	47·9	147·0	57·7	159·8	60·2	155·6	58·5	185·3	69·5
12. Sales to other United Kingdom electronics manufacturers	8·3	—	10·2	—	10·6	—	3·3	—	2·1	—	4·3	—	3·2	—	5·7	—

p Provisional

Notes: 1. Items 2, 3, 4 above are derived from the Electronic Capital Equipment and the Scientific Instrument inquiries.
2. Item 10 covers the installation and field maintenance of capital equipment.
3. Item 11 refers only to contract R & D. It does not include 'in-house' R & D for firms' own products.
4. Item 12 is already included as part of the output of these other manufacturers in total output.

Production in the cotton industry

THE VOLUME of production in the cotton industry (including the processing of man-made continuous filament yarns and finishing) in November 1970 was 3 per cent more than in November 1969.

Statistics issued by the Textile Council show that in the 11 months January-November the amount of cloth woven was 5 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1969. Production of single yarn was 1 per cent more but the amount of yarn doubled was 4 per cent less.

Production in the cotton industry

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn (†)		Doubled yarn		Processed filament yarn	Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Textured yarn (§)	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.					Million lin. yards	
1963	488·7	127·0	131·4	107·0	..	1,014·1	560·3
1964	508·1	145·9	136·1	120·0	40·7	1,033·1	610·1
1965	484·8	142·5	131·5	120·3	47·5	1,015·0	624·4
1966	455·7	136·2	123·1	110·2	62·2	915·3	616·6
1967	383·8	124·8	108·1	105·2	78·4	745·0	529·8
1968	377·4	148·7	110·0	114·6	113·6	730·7	554·8
1969	366·4	161·3	103·2	134·3	150·5	723·4	588·7
1969 July*	5·3	2·3	1·6	2·1	2·2	9·3	8·2
August	7·1	3·3	1·8	2·6	2·4	14·3	11·1
September	6·0	2·8	1·8	2·4	3·0	12·2	10·4
October*	7·5	3·5	2·1	2·9	3·0	14·7	12·2
November	7·4	3·6	2·1	2·8	3·4	14·8	12·3
December*	6·2	3·0	1·7	2·3	2·7	12·3	10·0
1970 January	7·1	3·5	2·0	2·7	3·3	14·2	11·6
February	7·3	3·5	2·1	2·7	3·5	14·9	11·6
March*	6·7	3·2	1·9	2·5	3·3	13·8	10·3
April	7·5	3·6	2·1	2·7	3·6	15·0	11·1
May	7·2	3·4	2·0	2·7	3·3	14·0	10·7
June*	5·6	2·9	1·6	2·0	2·8	13·9	10·0
July	6·0	2·8	1·6	2·2	2·7	7·9	7·2
August	7·1	3·5	1·8	2·6	3·0	13·5	10·0
September*	6·2	2·9	1·6	2·3	3·3	11·8	9·2
October	7·5	3·6	2·0	2·7	3·9	14·3	11·1
November	7·5	3·8	2·0	2·6	4·3	14·1	11·1

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixtures yarns of cotton and cotton waste. (§) Deliveries.

Footwear industry: orders and deliveries

IN THE THREE MONTHS ended November, 1970, net new orders received by the industry were 15 per cent lower than in the three months ended August, 1970; deliveries by the industry were at the same level as those recorded in the period June-August, 1970. With deliveries in the period exceeding net new orders, order books at the end of November were 4 per cent lower than at the end of August, 1970.

The comparisons given above are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

Care should be exercised in the interpretation of these statistics, which are available by total pairage only; no allowance is, therefore, possible for the differing values of the various types of footwear. A breakdown of deliveries by types of footwear in pairage terms is published in the Department of Trade and Industry Business Monitor Production Series (Reference P17).

Million pairs

	Orders-on-hand		Net new orders		Deliveries	
1964	35·8		—		16·8	
1965	39·9		16·8		16·5	
1966	33·9		15·7		16·2	
1967	37·9		16·2		15·9	
1968	41·2		17·0		16·8	
1969	35·2		15·7		16·2	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1969 1st quarter	47·5	41·9	19·1	16·7	17·0	16·5
2nd quarter	48·9	39·3	15·7	15·5	15·2	16·4
3rd quarter	34·6	39·2	11·5	16·1	16·3	16·1
4th quarter	35·2	35·2	16·5	14·5	16·3	15·8
1970 1st quarter	40·1	36·2	17·4	15·7	15·8	15·4
2nd quarter	47·9	38·2	17·5	16·7	14·9	16·1
3rd quarter	35·3	41·9	12·0	17·2	16·2	16·0
1969 April	50·5	41·7	18·3	16·5	15·3	16·6
May	52·4	41·0	16·8	15·1	14·9	15·8
June	48·9	39·3	12·0	15·1	15·5	16·7
July	42·8	40·4	9·0	17·2	15·1	16·1
August	38·8	39·5	10·6	15·1	14·6	16·1
September	34·6	39·2	15·0	15·9	19·2	16·1
October	34·0	38·3	18·5	15·5	19·1	16·5
November	35·8	37·3	18·8	14·3	17·0	15·3
December	35·2	35·2	12·2	13·6	12·8	15·7
1970 January	32·6	33·7	11·3	13·8	13·9	15·3
February	34·0	32·9	18·4	14·6	17·0	15·4
March	40·1	36·2	22·6	18·6	16·5	15·4
April	46·5	37·1	22·5	18·4	16·1	17·5
May	49·7	37·8	16·7	15·1	13·5	14·3
June	47·9	38·2	13·3	16·7	15·1	16·3
July	43·0	41·6	10·2	19·5	15·1	16·1
August	40·7	44·1	12·4	18·6	14·7	16·2
September	35·3	41·9	13·4	13·5	18·8	15·8
October p	35·4	41·5	19·6	16·5	19·5	16·9
November p	39·6	42·2	22·1	16·8	17·9	16·1

The actual figures have been adjusted to allow for differences in the length of the working months but not for holidays or for any other seasonal variations; the annual and quarterly figures of net new orders and deliveries are monthly averages.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, January 22, 1971. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
				BRITISH	
Prospects of Ireland	Br/E 35300/24/1/76	24	January 18	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	British Railways Board Films Service
After The Arrow	Br/E 35302/24/1/76	21	January 18	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	World Wide Pictures Ltd.
September Spring	Br/E 35303/24/1/76	18	January 18	" " "	" " "
The Rainbow Verdict	Br/E 35304/24/1/76	21	January 18	" " "	Balfour Films "
Policeman	Br/E 35305/24/1/76	25	January 18	" " "	Verity Films Ltd.
Edinburgh On Parade	Br/E 35306/24/1/76	14	January 18	" " "	International Film Associates (Scotland) Ltd.
William Webb Ellis, Are You Mad?	Br/E 35311/24/1/76	26	January 20	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Antony Barrier Productions Ltd.
Wonders Will Never Cease	Br/E 35312/24/1/76	24	January 20	" " "	Drummer Films Ltd.
Movietone News 2172	Br/E 35230/24/1/76	7	January 22	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2172A	Br/E 35231/24/1/76	8	January 22	" " " "	" " "
				FOREIGN	
Le Grand Amour	F 35299	86	January 18	Curzon Film Distributors Ltd.	Productions Capac, Paris
Les Choses De La Vie (The Things Of Life)	F 35301	89	January 18	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Lira Films, Paris
Without A Stitch	F 35307	78	January 20	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Palladium Films, Copenhagen
You Can't Have Everything	F 35308	91	January 20	London Screen Distributors Ltd.	Koala Productions Ltd.
Hornet's Nest	F 35309	109	January 20	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Triangle Productions
They Call Me Mister Tibbs	F 35310	108	January 20	" " "	Mirisch Company Inc.

Amendment to the Register
The title of the film 'Secret French Prostitution Report' (F 35213) registered on December 21, 1970, has been amended to 'Girls For Pleasure'

Textile industry: orders and deliveries

IN THE THREE MONTHS ended November net new orders received by the textile industry were provisionally estimated to have been 1 per cent less than in the three months ended August. As deliveries, which were 2 per cent up, exceeded net new orders, the order books at the end of November were 2 per cent less than at the end of August 1970.

The comparisons given above are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1962 = 100		Average 1963 deliveries = 100		Average 1963 deliveries = 100	
1963	117		105		100	
1964	129		106		103	
1965	124		103		104	
1966	105		97		102	
1967	118		102		99	
1968	144		118		111	
1969	134		110		113	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1969 1st quarter	148	144	121	113	116	114
2nd quarter	143	142	109	114	115	116
3rd quarter	133	138	93	107	103	111
4th quarter	134	134	119	108	118	112
1970 1st quarter	138	133	118	113	114	114
2nd quarter p	130	130	109	111	117	114
3rd quarter p	127	135	102	119	105	113
1969 June	143	142	107	105	121	116
July	138	142	81	108	95	109
August	132	137	80	97	100	112
September	133	138	117	116	114	113
October	137	141	135	122	122	112
November	138	138	130	104	127	114
December	134	134	92	96	104	109
1970 January	137	135	118	117	110	113
February	136	134	119	110	121	115
March	138	133	117	113	112	115
April p	135	133	112	115	120	114
May p	132	132	105	111	113	116
June p	130	130	110	107	117	113
July p	128	133	89	117	95	109
August p	126	133	96	121	104	119
September p	127	135	121	118	116	112
October p	127	134	129	116	129	118
November p	128	131	134	107	131	117

Complete description and notes on the construction of the above table and one on right can be found in *Trade and Industry*, dated December 30, 1970 (page 587).

Northern Ireland index of production

THE PROVISIONAL index of industrial production for Northern Ireland for November 1970 is 156 (1963=100). This is 3 points higher than the index for October 1970 and 1 point higher than for November 1969.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on November 1969 shown in brackets are: textiles 196 (−1 point), clothing 136 (−), engineering and metals 131 (+9), food, drink and tobacco 122 (−3), timber and furniture 153 (−2), mineral products 137 (−3), other manufacturing industries 236 (+10), gas, electricity and water 211 (+14).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Trade and Industry, *Room* 437, *Department of Trade and Industry,* 1 *Victoria Street, London, SW.*1 (*Tel.* 01-222 7877, *Ext.* 2653/6) *and not to HMSO.*

Clothing industry: orders and deliveries

IN THE THREE MONTHS ended November net new orders received by the clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been 7 per cent more than in the three months ended August; deliveries remained at the same level. Since net orders exeeded deliveries, order books at the end of November were 7 per cent more than at the end of August 1970.

The comparisons given above are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

MADE-UP CLOTHING

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1962 = 100		Average 1963 deliveries = 100		Average 1963 deliveries = 100	
1963	107		101		100	
1964	112		104		104	
1965	137		112		109	
1966	114		106		109	
1967	124		107		105	
1968	148		110		107	
1969	143		107		107	
	Actual	Seasonally	Actual	Seasonally	Actual	Seasonally
1969 1st quarter	132	143	101	104	109	106
2nd quarter	143	134	110	104	104	109
3rd quarter	133	145	102	114	108	108
4th quarter	143	143	114	105	108	107
1970 1st quarter	140	152	109	116	110	110
2nd quarter	151	143	115	105	109	110
3rd quarter	142	153	105	116	110	110
1969 June	143	134	91	86	106	108
July	142	140	101	115	103	105
August	146	151	108	127	101	109
September	133	145	97	100	119	109
October	140	148	130	114	118	108
November	151	147	134	106	115	108
December	143	143	77	97	91	105
1970 January	144	143	98	110	96	109
February	140	143	111	108	117	108
March	140	152	118	128	118	114
April	139	150	111	102	112	106
May	149	146	121	107	105	114
June	151	143	114	107	110	112
July	146	145	97	110	105	107
August	138	141	88	108	101	114
September	142	153	129	128	123	108
October p	149	157	138	120	126	115
November p	156	151	127	100	116	109

Business names and limited partnerships in Great Britain in 1970

DURING THE YEAR ended December 31, 1970, there were 78,786 new registrations under the Registration of Business Names Act 1916 (as amended by the Companies Act 1947) and 10,144 names were removed from the Register. 13,050 statements showing changes in particulars were also filed.

There were 56 new registrations under the Limited Partnerships Act, 1907.

General index of retail prices for December

THE DEPARTMENT of Employment and Productivity announce that at December 15, 1970, the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken as 100), was 145·0 compared with 144·0 at November 17, 1970. The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the prices of eggs, bread, and many other goods and services. The prices of eggs vary seasonally.

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Production in the cotton industry

THE VOLUME of production in the cotton industry (including the processing of man-made continuous filament yarns and finishing) in November 1970 was 3 per cent more than in November 1969.

Statistics issued by the Textile Council show that in the 11 months January-November the amount of cloth woven was 5 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1969. Production of single yarn was 1 per cent more but the amount of yarn doubled was 4 per cent less.

Production in the cotton industry

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn (†)		Doubled yarn		Processed filament yarn	Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Textured yarn (§)	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.					Million lin. yards	
1963	488·7	127·0	131·4	107·0	..	1,014·1	560·3
1964	508·1	145·9	136·1	120·0	40·7	1,033·1	610·1
1965	484·8	142·5	131·5	120·3	47·5	1,015·0	624·4
1966	455·7	136·2	123·1	110·2	62·2	915·3	616·6
1967	383·8	124·8	108·1	105·2	78·4	745·0	529·8
1968	377·4	148·7	110·0	114·6	113·6	730·7	554·8
1969	366·4	161·3	103·2	134·3	150·5	723·4	588·7
1969 July*	5·3	2·3	1·6	2·1	2·2	9·3	8·2
August	7·1	3·3	1·8	2·6	2·4	14·3	11·1
September	6·0	2·8	1·8	2·4	3·0	12·2	10·4
October*	7·5	3·5	2·1	2·9	3·0	14·7	12·2
November	7·4	3·6	2·1	2·8	3·4	14·8	12·3
December*	6·2	3·0	1·7	2·3	2·7	12·3	10·0
1970 January	7·1	3·5	2·0	2·7	3·3	14·2	11·6
February	7·3	3·5	2·1	2·7	3·5	14·9	11·6
March*	6·7	3·2	1·9	2·5	3·3	13·8	10·3
April	7·5	3·6	2·1	2·7	3·6	15·0	11·1
May	7·2	3·4	2·0	2·7	3·3	14·0	10·7
June*	5·6	2·9	1·6	2·0	2·8	13·9	10·0
July	6·0	2·8	1·6	2·2	2·7	7·9	7·2
August	7·1	3·5	1·8	2·6	3·0	13·5	10·0
September*	6·2	2·9	1·6	2·3	3·3	11·8	9·2
October	7·5	3·6	2·0	2·7	3·9	14·3	11·1
November	7·5	3·8	2·0	2·6	4·3	14·1	11·1

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixtures yarns of cotton and cotton waste. (§) Deliveries.

Footwear industry: orders and deliveries

IN THE THREE MONTHS ended November, 1970, net new orders received by the industry were 15 per cent lower than in the three months ended August, 1970; deliveries by the industry were at the same level as those recorded in the period June-August, 1970. With deliveries in the period exceeding net new orders, order books at the end of November were 4 per cent lower than at the end of August, 1970.

The comparisons given above are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

Care should be exercised in the interpretation of these statistics, which are available by total pairage only; no allowance is, therefore, possible for the differing values of the various types of footwear. A breakdown of deliveries by types of footwear in pairage terms is published in the Department of Trade and Industry Business Monitor Production Series (Reference P17).

Million pairs

	Orders-on-hand		Net new orders		Deliveries	
1964	35·8		—		16·8	
1965	39·9		16·8		16·5	
1966	33·9		15·7		16·2	
1967	37·9		16·2		15·9	
1968	41·2		17·0		16·8	
1969	35·2		15·7		16·2	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1969 1st quarter	47·5	41·9	19·1	16·7	17·0	16·5
2nd quarter	48·9	39·3	15·7	15·5	15·2	16·4
3rd quarter	34·6	39·2	11·5	16·1	16·3	16·1
4th quarter	35·2	35·2	16·5	14·5	16·3	15·8
1970 1st quarter	40·1	36·2	17·4	15·7	15·8	15·4
2nd quarter	47·9	38·2	17·5	16·7	14·9	16·1
3rd quarter	35·3	41·9	12·0	17·2	16·2	16·0
1969 April	50·5	41·7	18·3	16·5	15·3	16·6
May	52·4	41·0	16·8	15·1	14·9	15·8
June	48·9	39·3	12·0	15·1	15·5	16·7
July	42·8	40·4	9·0	17·2	15·1	16·1
August	38·8	39·5	10·6	15·1	14·6	16·1
September	34·6	39·2	15·0	15·9	19·2	16·1
October	34·0	38·3	18·5	15·5	19·1	16·5
November	35·8	37·3	18·8	14·3	17·0	15·3
December	35·2	35·2	12·2	13·6	12·8	15·7
1970 January	32·6	33·7	11·3	13·8	13·9	15·3
February	34·0	32·9	18·4	14·6	17·0	15·4
March	40·1	36·2	22·6	18·6	16·5	15·4
April	46·5	37·1	22·5	18·4	16·1	17·5
May	49·7	37·8	16·7	15·1	13·5	14·3
June	47·9	38·2	13·3	16·7	15·1	16·3
July	43·0	41·6	10·2	19·5	15·1	16·1
August	40·7	44·1	12·4	18·6	14·7	16·2
September	35·3	41·9	13·4	13·5	18·8	15·8
October p	35·4	41·5	19·6	16·5	19·5	16·9
November p	39·6	42·2	22·1	16·8	17·9	16·1

The actual figures have been adjusted to allow for differences in the length of the working months but not for holidays or for any other seasonal variations; the annual and quarterly figures of net new orders and deliveries are monthly averages.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, January 22, 1971.
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
				BRITISH	
Prospects of Ireland	Br/E 35300/24/1/76	24	January 18	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	British Railways Board Films Service
After The Arrow	Br/E 35302/24/1/76	21	January 18	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	World Wide Pictures Ltd.
September Spring	Br/E 35303/24/1/76	18	January 18	" " "	" "
The Rainbow Verdict	Br/E 35304/24/1/76	21	January 18	" " "	Balfour Films "
Policeman	Br/E 35305/24/1/76	25	January 18	" " "	Verity Films Ltd.
Edinburgh On Parade	Br/E 35306/24/1/76	14	January 18	" " "	International Film Associates (Scotland) Ltd.
William Webb Ellis, Are You Mad?	Br/E 35311/24/1/76	26	January 20	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Antony Barrier Productions Ltd.
Wonders Will Never Cease	Br/E 35312/24/1/76	24	January 20	" " "	Drummer Films Ltd.
Movietone News 2172	Br/E 35230/24/1/76	7	January 22	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2172A	Br/E 35231/24/1/76	8	January 22	" " "	" " "
				FOREIGN	
Le Grand Amour	F 35299	86	January 18	Curzon Film Distributors Ltd.	Productions Capac, Paris
Les Choses De La Vie (The Things Of Life)	F 35301	89	January 18	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Lira Films, Paris
Without A Stitch	F 35307	78	January 20	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Palladium Films, Copenhagen
You Can't Have Everything	F 35308	91	January 20	London Screen Distributors Ltd.	Koala Productions Ltd.
Hornet's Nest	F 35309	109	January 20	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Triangle Productions
They Call Me Mister Tibbs	F 35310	108	January 20	" " "	Mirisch Company Inc.

Amendment to the Register
The title of the film 'Secret French Prostitution Report' (F 35213) registered on December 21, 1970, has been amended to 'Girls For Pleasure'

Textile industry: orders and deliveries

IN THE THREE MONTHS ended November net new orders received by the textile industry were provisionally estimated to have been 1 per cent less than in the three months ended August. As deliveries, which were 2 per cent up, exceeded net new orders, the order books at the end of November were 2 per cent less than at the end of August 1970.

The comparisons given above are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1962 = 100		Average 1963 deliveries = 100		Average 1963 deliveries = 100	
1963	117		105		100	
1964	129		106		103	
1965	124		103		104	
1966	105		97		102	
1967	118		102		99	
1968	144		118		111	
1969	134		110		113	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1969 1st quarter	148	144	121	113	116	114
2nd quarter	143	142	109	114	115	116
3rd quarter	133	138	93	107	103	111
4th quarter	134	134	119	108	118	112
1970 1st quarter	138	133	118	113	114	114
2nd quarter p	130	130	109	111	117	114
3rd quarter p	127	135	102	119	105	113
1969 June	143	142	107	105	121	116
July	138	142	81	108	95	109
August	132	137	80	97	100	112
September	133	138	117	116	114	113
October	137	141	135	122	122	112
November	138	138	130	104	127	114
December	134	134	92	96	104	109
1970 January	137	135	118	117	110	113
February	136	134	119	110	121	115
March	138	133	117	113	112	115
April p	135	133	112	115	120	114
May p	132	132	105	111	113	116
June p	130	130	110	107	117	113
July p	128	133	89	117	95	109
August p	126	133	96	121	104	119
September p	127	135	121	118	116	112
October p	127	134	129	116	129	118
November p	128	131	134	107	131	117

Complete description and notes on the construction of the above table and one on right can be found in *Trade and Industry*, dated December 30, 1970 (page 587).

Northern Ireland index of production

THE PROVISIONAL index of industrial production for Northern Ireland for November 1970 is 156 (1963=100). This is 3 points higher than the index for October 1970 and 1 point higher than for November 1969.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on November 1969 shown in brackets are: textiles 196 (−1 point), clothing 136 (−), engineering and metals 131 (+9), food, drink and tobacco 122 (−3), timber and furniture 153 (−2), mineral products 137 (−3), other manufacturing industries 236 (+10), gas, electricity and water 211 (+14).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Trade and Industry, *Room* 437, *Department of Trade and Industry*, 1 *Victoria Street, London, SW.*1 (*Tel.* 01-222 7877, *Ext.* 2653/6) *and not to HMSO.*

Clothing industry: orders and deliveries

IN THE THREE MONTHS ended November net new orders received by the clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been 7 per cent more than in the three months ended August; deliveries remained at the same level. Since net orders exceeded deliveries, order books at the end of November were 7 per cent more than at the end of August 1970.

The comparisons given above are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

MADE-UP CLOTHING

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1962 = 100		Average 1963 deliveries = 100		Average 1963 deliveries = 100	
1963	107		101		100	
1964	112		104		104	
1965	137		112		109	
1966	114		106		109	
1967	124		107		105	
1968	148		110		107	
1969	143		107		107	
	Actual	Seasonally	Actual	Seasonally	Actual	Seasonally
1969 1st quarter	132	143	101	104	109	106
2nd quarter	143	134	110	104	104	109
3rd quarter	133	145	102	114	108	108
4th quarter	143	143	114	105	108	107
1970 1st quarter	140	152	109	116	110	110
2nd quarter	151	143	115	105	109	110
3rd quarter	142	153	105	116	110	110
1969 June	143	134	91	86	106	108
July	142	140	101	115	103	105
August	146	151	108	127	101	109
September	133	145	97	100	119	109
October	140	148	130	114	118	108
November	151	147	134	106	115	108
December	143	143	77	97	91	105
1970 January	144	143	98	110	96	109
February	140	143	111	108	117	108
March	140	152	118	128	118	114
April	139	150	111	102	112	106
May	149	146	121	107	105	114
June	151	143	114	107	110	112
July	146	145	97	110	105	107
August	138	141	88	108	101	114
September	142	153	129	128	123	108
October p	149	157	138	120	126	115
November p	156	151	127	100	116	109

Business names and limited partnerships in Great Britain in 1970

DURING THE YEAR ended December 31, 1970, there were 78,786 new registrations under the Registration of Business Names Act 1916 (as amended by the Companies Act 1947) and 10,144 names were removed from the Register. 13,050 statements showing changes in particulars were also filed.

There were 56 new registrations under the Limited Partnerships Act, 1907.

General index of retail prices for December

THE DEPARTMENT of Employment and Productivity announce that at December 15, 1970, the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken as 100), was 145·0 compared with 144·0 at November 17, 1970. The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the prices of eggs, bread, and many other goods and services. The prices of eggs vary seasonally.

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New companies registered

BELOW ARE DETAILS of new companies registered in Great Britain during December 1970 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal Capital	Total	Public Companies	Private Companies
Not exceeding £100	1,997	—	1,997
Over £100 but under £1,000	113	—	113
£1,000 but under £10,000	717	—	717
£10,000 but under £50,000	119	—	119
£50,000 but under £100,000	12	1	11
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	9	—	9
£1,000,000 and over	5	—	5
Total Number	2,972	1	2,971
Total amount of Nominal Capital	£ thous. 37,229	£ thous. 60	£ thous. 37,169

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1969 and 1970

	1969		*1970*	
	Number	Nominal Capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal Capital £ thous.
January	2,077	6,597	2,087	5,528
February	1,892	7,408	2,156	7,556
March	2,227	25,151	2,464	5,098
April	2,066	5,614	2,556	7,657
May	2,089	6,272	2,322	10,323
June	1,979	5,643	2,670	6,097
July	2,133	10,764	2,573	16,272
August	1,880	4,667	2,280	4,355
September	1,841	6,324	2,461	6,404
October	1,806	5,062	2,615	6,726
November	1,988	4,221	2,564	4,831
December	2,150	4,399	2,972	37,229
Total	24,128	92,122	29,720	118,076

Business Monitor

THE FOLLOWING TITLES and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1.

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Footwear for November 1970
Tape recorders for September 1970

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. (37½p) a year post free:

Hosiery and other knitted goods for Third Quarter 1970
Office machinery for Third Quarter 1970
Motor control gear for Third Quarter 1970
Metal furniture for Second Quarter 1970

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on September 23, on page 620.

'Economic Progress Report' for February

THE FEBRUARY issue of *Economic Progress Report* is now available.

Economic Progress Report, prepared by the Treasury Information Division, is published at the beginning of each month. It contains articles on economic subjects, analysing or giving background to Government economic policy. These articles are printed in a four-page blue section. There is also a four-page white insert each month giving the Treasury's assessment of the economic situation together with a brief note of economic events and a table of economic indicators.

The articles in the February issue are as follows: The future population; Seasonal adjustment; Monthly economic assessment.

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Exhibitions and Fairs

Big opportunities for British medical manufacturers in the Soviet Union

A report from the British Embassy, Moscow

LONG RANGE plans – covering the period 1971-75 – for the Soviet health service call for solutions (including the wider use of computers) to many major scientific and practical problems of research, diagnosis, treatment and surgery in various fields.

This was made clear in an article in the Soviet press in June 1970 by the vice-president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and the deputy chairman of the Learned Medical Council of the USSR Ministry of Public Health, which specifically mentioned the national importance of, *inter alia*, cardiovascular diseases and tuberculosis.

Although the Soviet Union has not hitherto been a major importer of medical, laboratory or surgical equipment, or of drugs, from the West preoccupation with the technological level of equipment and medical preparations in the Soviet health service would appear to offer good opportunities to British manufacturers of scientifically and technically advanced products in the field to enter the Soviet market.

Two exhibitions

An ideal opportunity to do so, or to develop existing contacts and business, will be presented at two Soviet exhibitions devoted to tuberculosis (and non-tubercular lung diseases) and to cardiovascular diseases which will take place in connection with the 21st International Conference on Tuberculosis and with the 24th International Congress of Surgeons and the 10th International Congress on Cardiovascular Diseases being held in Moscow in July and August respectively this year.

British firms manufacturing equipment or drugs for use in these fields are strongly advised to consider participating in these exhibitions, which are entitled 'Phtiziopulmonologia' and 'Khirurgia' and are to be held in Moscow from July 8-16 and August 20-28 respectively.

The DTI are prepared to offer joint venture terms to appropriate trade associations at these exhibitions.

Detailed information may be obtained from Mr. J. R. Schaffer, Fairs and Promotions Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7208).

Kuwait Trade Drive opens

BRITAIN'S LARGEST TRADE PROMOTION in the Middle East – the British Trade Drive in Kuwait – officially began on January 24. The ten-month drive is sponsored by the Department of Trade and Industry and the BNEC Committee for Middle East Trade and the first official activity is a Business Equipment Exhibition – the first of a series of joint ventures – which is being staged at the Kuwait Hilton.

The official opening was performed by the Kuwait Minister for Commerce and Industry, Sheik Abdullah Al Jabir Al Sabah.

During the next three months there is a heavy concentration of outward missions of British manufacturers to Kuwait. Top of their selling list will be pharmaceuticals, building materials, clothing, textiles, jewellery, giftware, furniture, pottery, glass, toys, games and foodstuffs. During April a team of Kuwait buyers will be flown into London under the sponsorship of BNEC and the Clothing Export Council to coincide with the London Fashion Shows. The Clothing Export Council will also be staging a series of fashion spectaculars during the British shopping week to be held from October 10-18.

Mr. J. Kenneth Dick, Chairman of the BNEC Committee for Middle East Trade said that Kuwait held excellent prospects for British manufacturers. He pointed out that the annual income per capita in Kuwait was £1,200, among the highest in the world. 'The population is relatively small but its demands cover a wide range of goods – especially in the consumer fields,' he said.

Exports to Kuwait during the first eleven months of last year were worth £33,098,000.

New food and drink export association for Japan and SE Asia

SEVENTY-FOUR food and drink manufacturers have already joined a new association to boost exports to Japan and S.E. Asia. The inspiration for the association has come from a number of companies that have been introduced to the market in the past two years as a result of the British Week and the series of trade missions organized by the BNEC on behalf of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Although the association is entirely a spontaneous creation of the food and drink industries – without any outside pressures – it has the blessing and support of the British Food Export Council who will be the sponsoring body for the association's activities.

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR 'TRADE AND INDUSTRY'

Inquiries concerning the insertion of advertisements in Trade and Industry should be addressed to HMSO, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (01- 348 9876, *Ext.* 6147).

Bing Crosby and his wife Kathy hold a gun made by James Purdey and Sons Ltd., of London, the world-famous firm of gunsmiths. The gun is a birthday present from Mrs. Crosby to her husband and is engraved with Mr. Crosby's theme song 'When the blue of the night . . .'. It has recently been on display at the San Francisco Sports and Boat Show, January 8-*January* 17.

Display of printed information for engineering designers at the Design Centre

A SELECTED display of printed information for engineering designers forms part of an engineering exhibition called 'More Value by Design' which opens at The Design Centre, London, today January 27.

The aim of the display of printed information is to increase the awareness of the importance of technical catalogues, brochures, design office manuals and data sheets as sources of information for designers and to encourage improved design in this field.

The selection of printed material on display was made by a panel of engineers, data specialists and a graphic designer who chose exhibits from issued or published material rather than proposals for information schemes or layouts.

The panel assessed the merits of 220 submissions, and selected 40 items for display taking into account the effectiveness of the information within the context of its subject and its presentation.

They also considered how well the data supplied suited the needs of designers urgently seeking information. In the course of their deliberations the panel formulated a list of suggestions and considerations which all those concerned with the production and preparation of information for designers might well follow.

The judges stated that no single submission satisfied all their requirements and that the most common shortcoming was lack of thought for the user.

Visitors to the 'More Value by Design' exhibition will be provided with the list of suggestions drawn up by the selection panel together with the detailed comments of individual panel members. The exhibition continues until March 6.

● 'More Value by Design' was due to be opened yesterday (January 26) by Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

CUP SUCCESS AT MINK SHOW

Wearing a self-designed mink coat, Mrs. Marcia Hawkyard, of Hawkyard Mink Farm Ltd., Elland near Halifax, receives the Udall Cup for five matched brown pelts from Mr. Julian Ridsdale, MP, in his capacity of Master of the Worshipful Company of Skinners, at the International Mink Pelt Show held in London on January 16. More than 9,000 high-grade pelts, valued at about £90,000, were displayed at what was described as the only international show of its kind in the world.

Wide variety of exhibits at Postage Stamp Show

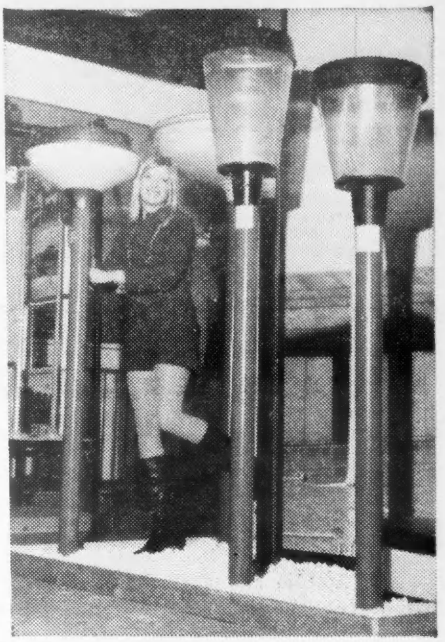
THE NATIONAL Postage Stamp Show is the biggest philatelic attraction in America. The 1970 show was the third in succession at Madison Square Garden, the only exhibition space in New York large enough to accommodate it.

Already a recognized event of global significance the three-day conclave brought together in New York professionals and their stocks from various parts of the United States, Europe and other overseas markets.

Eighty-one exhibitors participated along with some 19 clubs and societies and other miscellaneous exhibits. Attendance was said to be above that of 1969.

In addition to the GPO, 18 British firms sponsored by the British Philatelic Traders Society, in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Industry, participated and undoubtedly will return in future years.

Philatelists from the impecunious schoolboy to the affluent connoisseur were able to find the widest variety of stamps imaginable, ranging in price from a few cents to many thousands of dollars.



Litter bins, lighting columns, parking meters, poster stands, and a modern post box were just some of the exhibits on show at the Design Centre in London on January 6, in the 'Streets Ahead' exhibition. Here, Design Centre employee Carol Attenborough forms an attractive background to a display of street lighting.

Sunglass Fair attracts American buyers

THE 1971 Sunglass Fair, at the Londoner Hotel on January 13 and 14, attracted exhibitors and buyers from Europe and the United States.

Highlight of the fair was a pair of sunglasses priced at £856 10s. and irrefutably labelled, 'The World's Most Expensive Sunglass'. Designed by London designer/manufacturer Oliver Goldsmith, the frames – even the screws – are British, made in 18ct. white gold.

Following his success at the fair, Mr. Goldsmith is to tour Switzerland with his new design. Despite the price tag, he has had a number of inquiries from Europe and hopes to sell his creation in Geneva, Zurich and St. Moritz.

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of the world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of their addresses is given in the pink paper supplement of January 13 issue.

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TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

United Kingdom aid to developing countries

Ceylon

BRITAIN'S NINTH interest-free loan to Ceylon was recently increased from £3 million to £5 million in full implementation of the commodity aid pledge made at the Ceylon Aid Group Meeting in Paris in February last year. The list of British goods which may be purchased under this loan includes fertilizers, raw materials, and spares for motor vehicles and for electrical and telecommunications equipment.

The loan is interest-free and repayable over a period of 25 years including an initial three-year grace period and brings the total of the nine loans to £22.71 million.

In addition, Britain is giving Ceylon some £700,000 for the purchase of wheat or flour during the harvest year 1970/71 under the terms of the Rome Food Aid Convention.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Export Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2642), quoting Reference No. CRE 21316.

London firm prepares study of Swaziland River basin

A LONDON FIRM is preparing a comprehensive plan for the conservancy, storage and utilization of the water resources of the Umbuluzi River Basin in Swaziland. Watermeyer, Legge, Piesold & Uhlman, consulting engineers, have been engaged by the Overseas Development Administration under technical assistance arrangements and the study is to cost £95,000.

The plan will include the possibility of compensation water generation of electric power for supplying the present and potential needs of irrigated agriculture, thermal electric power generation, industry and urban use.

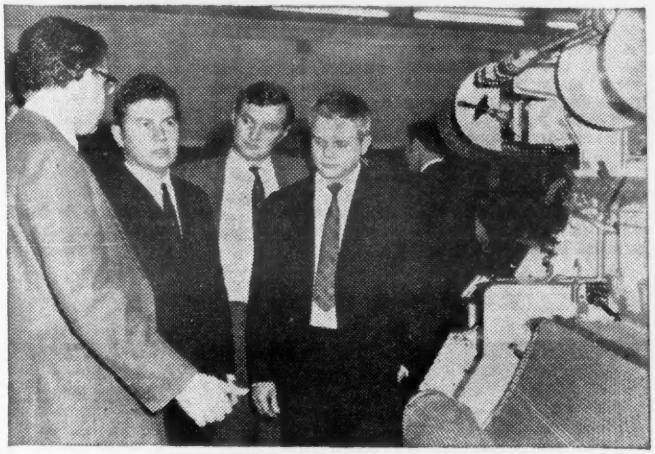
There will be detailed studies of the sites of dams for storage of water, a study of present agricultural land management practices and recommendation of engineering methods to achieve the most economic use of water irrigation as well as recommendations regarding the extent to which the water resources of the Umbuluzi basin should be augmented by water diversions from the adjacent Komati river basin.

The planning for irrigated agriculture will give special emphasis to the development and settlement of Swazi Nation land and there will be recommendations for the setting up of a management authority to be charged with the planning and construction of engineering works for the control, storage and distribution of the water resources of the Umbuluzi river basin.

Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia

ACCORDING TO an unconfirmed press report from Kabul, a barter trade agreement was signed on November 25, 1970 between the Afghan and Czechoslovakian Governments. The agreement provides for the exportation from Afghanistan of cotton, wool, sesame, goat and sheep hides, fresh and dried fruits, cotton and woollen textiles; and the importation from Czechoslovakia of capital goods, chemicals, hospital equipment, agricultural equipment, water pumps and electrical appliances. No further details are available.

Inquiries about this notice may be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Division 4, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 3508), quoting reference CRE 22857.



Mr. V. S. Belyavski, site director of the large polyester plant currently being erected at Mogilev in the Soviet Union, has recently visited the United Kingdom as the guest of Polyspinners Ltd. Polyspinners is the consortium of I.C.I. Ltd., Constructors John Brown Ltd., and Stone-Platt Industries Ltd. Picture shows Mr. Belyavski discussing the new Capoentra warp knitting machine. From left to right: Mr. C. B. Pringle, Marketing services director; Mr. N. A. Tretiakov, U.S.S.R. Trade Delegation in the United Kingdom; Mr. J. Nutter, Executive director, Continuous Filament Machinery Sales; Mr. V. S. Belyavski.

Iran and Poland

THE THIRD session of the Joint Irano-Polish Ministerial Council was concluded by the signature of a trade protocol in Warsaw on October 27, 1970. Poland has agreed to place machinery and equipment at Iran's disposal for the creation of three factories which will produce US$11 million-worth of textiles, zinc concentrates and fish meal, for export to Poland each year. Iran will also supply Poland with shoes, refrigerators, water-heaters, tyres, clothing and petro-chemicals.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Division 4, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 3508), quoting Reference CRE 8705.

Hints to businessmen booklets

REVISED EDITIONS of the booklets on Algeria, Bolivia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Korea, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series.

British businessmen who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room C07, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the DTI.

ECGD LOCAL ADDRESSES

The address of the Export Credits Guarantee Department is Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2 (01-606 6699). *The department has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom.*

Export opportunities Export Intelligence Service

Because of the disruption of Postal Services from January 20, Export Service Division of the Department of Trade and Industry has been unable to despatch intelligence to the subscribers to the Export Intelligence Service.

The following is a list of Specific Export Opportunities that would have been despatched in the Service in the normal course of events for January 20 and 21. The names and addresses of the overseas inquirers to whom the exporters should reply can be obtained from Export Service Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Telex No. 886143 Answer Back Bothillgate London) or at any of the Department's Regional Offices and its Offices for Scotland and Wales. Subscribers to E.I.S., within a reasonable distance of these offices, may wish to know that facilities exist for them to call and examine all the intelligence that would have been available in the normal service.

It is regretted that the emergency service covers the one range of intelligence only – Specific Export Opportunities – but it is hoped to include a wider range of intelligence in future issues of Trade and Industry until the end of the emergency.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (08): Knitwear 37
Importers and distributors of textiles and clothing, are interested in purchasing ready made-up knitwear including jersey (men's, women's, children's outer- and underwear). Re-exports from Hong Kong not acceptable as the firm already imports direct.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Snow ploughs 48
The city of Bratislava would like to receive offers from British firms for the supply of snow ploughs.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (08): Knitting machines 41
A large manufacturer of bed and table textiles is interested in importing for their own use on their own account:
Film controlled Jacquard knitting machines.
Prices must be in DM cif German border.

SWEDEN (01): H.F. converters and parts 32
Importers of electric hair clippers, radio receivers, record players and tape recorders, seek sources of supply from British manufacturers of H.F. converters and parts for monitoring police, fire brigade, taxis, etc.
The firm wishes to deal with manufacturers who are already represented in Sweden.

ITALY (02): Electronic resistors and condensers 4
A leading Italian firm in the field of satellite communications and radar equipment, has an urgent requirement for a source of supply (with delivery times, if possible, less than three months) of:
(a) Resistors (Allen-Bradley type) for all ohm values and of 2W, 1W, 0·5W, 0·25W and 0·125W tolerances 5 per cent and 1 per cent, and
(b) Condensers – Tantalium, mica or ceramic. All equipment to be to (US) Mil specifications.

UNITED STATES (17): Microscopes 49
A source of supply is sought for quality research microscopes with a view to purchase and possibly agency arrangements depending on the products offered.

SINGAPORE: Leather for shoe uppers 77
British sources of supply are sought for wet look finish upper leather for men's and women's shoes.
A sample of the leather required is held for inspection at Export Services Division (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7016/7).

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (03): Steel pipes 39
A major German manufacturer of railway carriages, seeks source of supply from British manufacturers of seamless steel pipes as follows:
Outer diamater 286 mm
Wall thickness 10 mm
Length 374 mm
The requirement for the next two years will be 2,500 metres each year. And in the following years 20,000 metres annually. Prices must be in D.M. cif Krefeld.

NETHERLANDS: Do-it-yourself goods 105
A Dutch importer, wholesaler and retailer, wishes to obtain quotations for items in the following field of their German associate company – Rapitext Schriftzeichen-Vertriebs GmbH of Gronau:
Articles suitable for sale in hobby and do-it-yourself shops, e.g. – paints, glues, paint-brushes and rollers; these products should preferably be presented in packing suitable for self-service stores and should have a favourable weight/value ratio.

GREECE: Refrigerating units; automatic controls 100
Commercial representatives and technical consultant specializing in power and refrigerating machinery, air-conditioning machinery, electronics and allied products wishes to represent on commission basis, in exclusivity covering the whole of Greece, British firms manufacturing the following, or to import on his own account:
(1) Refrigerating units self-contained non-domestic, and
(2) Controls, automatic:frequency, for lighting, heating and power.

DENMARK (01): Transformers 44
Well-known manufacturer is interested in sources of supply from British manufacturers of:
Frequency transformers for power supply for electric motors of short circuit types. The size should be from 5 kV and upwards. The transformers are for continuously variable control of the motors.

ARGENTINA: Extrusion press; lathe; ovens; varnishing enamelling and printing machinery 40
A firm of aluminium tube manufacturers for the electrical industry are interested in expanding their activities to cover the manufacture of rigid and collapsible aluminium tubes for the pharmaceutical, cosmetic and food industry. They are therefore interested in purchasing the following equipment:
Eccentric tumbler for lubricating and smoothing discs.
Extrusion press for rigid tubes.
Lathe for shaping and threading flexible tubes.
Oven for softening flexible aluminium tubes.
Machinery and ovens for applying interior coating of varnish.
Ovens and equipment for enamelling and printing in four colours.

ITALY: Raw chemicals 72
A pharmaceutical company wishes to import the following chemicals for their factory near Rome from United Kingdom on an annual basis:
(1) 400-500,000 kg per annum of benzaldehyde
(2) 220 tons per annum of camphorsulphonic acid.
The Rome firm wish to receive offers as soon as possible.

RWANDA: Vehicle spare parts and accessories; domestic equipment; welding equipment 43
Several Rwanda firms seek sources of supply and possible agencies for the following:
(a) Vehicle spare parts;
(b) Headlight units, spot lamps, vehicle bulbs, fan belts, tool kits and vehicle batteries;
(c) Domestic gas cylinders;
Gas and electric cookers;
Electric fans;
Gas and electric welding equipment.

FRANCE (07): Conveyors 57
A company wishes to purchase horizontal belt conveyors with variable speed electric motors, length up to three metres. These would be used for the transfer of mechanical parts from one machine to another.

ITALY (01): Cathode ray tubes; oscillographs; sweep generators 75
An Italian company seeks British sources of supply for the following:
(a) Cathode ray tubes, for oscilloscopes
(b) Oscillographs; and
(c) Sweep generators, for television sets.

CANADA (04): Knitting machinery; synthetic yarn 52
A company in British Columbia seeks quotations from British suppliers for initially, flat knitting machines, and, at a later date, circular machines of all types.
They are also interested in supplies of synthetic yarn.

BELGIUM (02): Fish products 76
Importers/wholesalers of fish produce are seeking sources of supply of the following:
(a) Oysters, approximately 5,000 weekly;
(b) Frozen sepia and other kinds of squid;
(c) Frozen scallops;
(d) Fresh and frozen Scottish salmon;
(e) Kippers;
(f) Haddock, fresh.

UNITED STATES (01): Boats; marine hardware 66
A recently established firm wishes to import and distribute in the Maryland/Virginia area small British sail boats of the popular sailing classes, e.g. Albacore, Contender. The company plan also to establish a retail business in marine hardware and accessories, and wish to receive literature and price lists from British suppliers.

SOUTH AFRICA (03): Outerwear 65
A Cape Province company seeks sources of supply from British manufacturers of women's outerwear, for sale in their departmental store at Knysna.

IRAN: Biscuit making machinery 420
An organization seeks sources of supply from British manufacturers of:
Biscuit making machinery, capable of producing 5 tons per 8 hours a day.

BERLIN: Valves 136
A commission agent trading with Comecon countries, seeks British sources of supply of:
6,000 magnetic valves for air-conditioning equipment. The valves are to open and shut water and steam circulation. Nominal width ½ inch; connection inner radius ⅝ inch; working pressure 10 Kp/sq. centimetre; environmental temperature –10 degrees centigrade to + 50 degrees centigrade; opening delayed action; shutting time 1-2 seconds; current 220 volts 50c; noise level 45 db.

INDIA (03): Internal grinding machine 130
A company seeks sources of supply from British manufacturers of:
An internal grinding machine for the Lambretta 150 LI scooter gears and big sprocket assembly.
Specification and drawings are available for inspection and loan from ESD (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7016/7017).

SWEDEN (01): Petrol engines 116
A firm who manufacture a three-wheel van having a 1·4 ton load wish to contact urgently a British manufacturer of a 10-20 hp air-cooled petrol engine, with or without gearbox. The demand is in the region of 50 units each six months.

SPAIN: Steel welding wire 64
Manufacturers of electrical welding machinery and equipment under licence, have begun manufacture of CO_2 (inert gas) welding machines, and they are looking for a supplier of the correct steel welding wire in order to supply their future clients. The amounts required will increase with the sale of their welding machines and they have calculated to market 200 in the first year. They wish to arrive at an exclusive selling arrangement for Spain.

UNITED STATES (13): Capacitors 119
An internationally well-known manufacturer of food items is interested in receiving quotations on capacitors for delivery to their flour mill in Jamaica. There would be a total capacitance of 500KVAR including five or six sizes 420V-50 cycle 3-phase.

IRISH REPUBLIC: Steel; brass and chrome tube; copper and brass hammered sheets 82
Brass founders and stockists, seek sources of supply for:
(a) Semi bright steel tube, 16 s.w.g., 1 inch square section;
(b) Brass and chrome on brass, 16 s.w.g. oval tube, 1¼ inch by 1 inch;
(c) Copper hammered sheets; and
(d) Brass hammered sheets.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (05): Fabrics 85
An import/export firm seek source of supply from British manufacturers of the following:
Jersey – angora wool.
Printed, uni and embroidered;
Printed jersey – with silver or gold threads;
100 per cent cotton bed sheeting;
Lace – synthetic – embroidery on tull – 2-3 tonnes.
Required for third country export.

FRANCE (05): (Reissue) Chromatograph equipment 67
A French company seeks offers from British manufacturers of automatic chromatographical equipment.

BELGIUM (01): Agricultural equipment 423
Manufacturers of sulphuric acid, superphosphate and fertilizer compounds with 15 per cent of Belgian fertilizer market, seek partnership with British firm who can offer widest possible range of:
Agricultural equipment (including machinery and equipment but excluding inquirers' own products),
for joint exploitation on the Belgian (and possibly French) market.

USING EFTA

Opportunities for the British business man in the free markets of EFTA are described in 'Using EFTA', published by the EFTA Secretariat in Geneva. This 161 page book provides basic information for the new exporter, outlines the procedures for claiming EFTA tariff treatment and gives useful facts and figures about individual EFTA countries. Copies, together with other EFTA pulications (including the Secretariat's regular EFTA Bulletin) can be obtained free of charge from the Department of Trade and Industry EFTA Information Centre, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2479/80).

Export Missions and Tours

Businessmen going overseas are reminded that the services of British commercial officers in posts throughout the world are freely available to them. A list of addresses is published in the January 13 issue of Trade and Industry *Businessmen wishing to avail themselves of this assistance should consult in advance either the regional officers of the Department of Trade and Industry (see page viii October 7 issue* Board of Trade Journal*) or the Export Services Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel.* 01-248 5757*).*

OUTWARD MISSIONS

Capital goods drive in America

A DOZEN MAJOR British promotions in the United States in 1971 are already on the books of BNEC United States capital equipment group.

With a cautious optimism returning to United States industry, BNEC sees excellent prospects of expanding sales this year. Of total British exports of £852·4 million to the United States in January-November, 1970, capital equipment represented no less than 46 per cent.

American techniques in oceanology are developing fast and the Association of British Oceanological industries is sending a mission to California and Canada in June.

Scientific instrument manufacturers will join with the North Thames Export Club on a United States mission to California in March (6-11), and other parts of the States thereafter until March 27. During that time visits will also be made to the Spectroscopy Show (Conference of Analytical Chemistry and applied Spectroscopy), March 1-5 in Cleveland, and to the IEEE (International Convention and Exhibition of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers Inc.) in New York.

A second mission is planned to visit the East Coast of the United States from April 14 to May 4. During that time visits will be made to the FASEB (Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology) show, April 12-16.

From May 1-22 a mission of 20 members from the Petroleum and Chemical Equipment Manufacturing Industries will visit the United States, including the West Coast, and some members of this mission will visit the International Petroleum Exhibition in Tulsa, May 15-23. A trip into Mexico for some members is also envisaged.

From May 23-June 13, 20 members of the Gauge & Tool Manufacturers Association will visit the United States including the West Coast and from June 19 to July 10 the Engineering Industries Association's 15th 'ENGTRADE' mission will visit Canda and the West Coast.

Britain's ultrasonic non-destructive testing methods, developed by the Steel Castings Research and Trade Association, have aroused great interest in the United States steel industry. The BNEC capital equipment group is following this up with the firms concerned.

British longwall mining techniques are also regarded with interest by the Americans and BNEC is discussing with the Association of British Mining Equipment Exporters the bringing over of high-level United States mining procurement officers and presidents of coal companies to see British equipment in action.

Meanwhile, plans are being discussed for a possible high-technology and economic symposium in San Francisco during British Week.

EXPORT TOURS

Autumn tour

THE mobile exhibition vehicle of Feedback Instruments Ltd., Crowborough, Sussex, recently returned from its 1970 autumn tour of the Continent. On each of the vehicle's last two trips the distance covered has been approximately 7,000 miles, through nine countries, and more than 160 visits have been made to colleges and universities. This most recent tour lasted 12 weeks, so manning duties were divided between three sales engineers – Messrs. Brian McNicol, Peter Astell and Arthur Hewitt; they were joined at pre-arranged times by the Feedback agent through whose country the three-ton vehicle was travelling.

In Germany two important successes were scored – the company achieved its first sale of an Abacus educational computer type EC362/372 to a German technical college, and interest in Feedback equipment by the lecturing staff at the German Naval College at Kiel was such that a number of them voluntarily gave up a weekend to study the equipment and see it demonstrated.

Countries visited included Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Austria, Switzerland, Italy and France.

Round the world visit

MR. JAN MOLINARI of Chemical and Thermal Engineering Ltd., Wilmslow, Cheshire, left England by air on January 10 for an extensive round the world business tour. He will be investigating the possibilities of potential business, particularly in Australia and Canada, and will also be negotiating the question of process licences.

With the visit to Australia, Chemical and Thermal Engineering will have carried out business in all five continents of the world in recent times.

Visting Middle East and Far East

MR. ERIC SOSNOW, chairman of United City Merchants, left recently on the first of his 1971 tours of overseas markets. In five weeks he will visit seven centres in the Middle and Far East – Greece, Iran, India, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Hong Kong and Bangkok. He is visiting his group's subsidiaries and meeting shippers and customers.

In 1970 he made tours to East, North and South Africa, to Eastern European countries (including Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia), and to Scandinavia.

African sales tour

MR. ROGER DALZELL, sales representative for the Dorman Sprayer Co. Ltd., Ely, leaves shortly for a nine-month sales tour of Africa. He will be based on Dorman's agents in Kenya, Windmill Fertilisers, of Nanuru, but will make frequent trips to Tanzania, Malawi and South Africa.

Dorman already sell agricultural sprayers in Africa, but they hope to open up new markets with a machine which has been specially modified for cotton crops.

Mr. Dalzell's trip is the result of an exploratory tour of African countries which he recently made, accompanied by Mr. A. K. Dorman, managing director, and Mr. D. Dorman, agronomist.

Technical tour

MR. GORDON NEWMAN, head of agricultural development for Howard Harvestore Ltd., Harleston, Norfolk, has embarked on a tour which is scheduled to take three months. The main purpose of the tour is to provide Harvestore distributors and companies within the Rotary Hoes group with technical information and to co-ordinate research and advisory services with successful operators.

Mr. Newman's tour will include Australia, South Africa and the Far East and will finish in the United States, where he will study the latest American research and development on the role of haylage and moist grain in livestock nutrition.

Sales drive in Canada

As part of a new sales drive, Electropower Gears Ltd., Aylesbury, have expanded their agency representation in Canada to provide coast-to-coast coverage and are stepping up stocks there. The decision follows a recent visit to Canada by Mr. L. P. Bevan, the company's managing director, to review sales potential and selling arrangements for Electropower's range of geared motors and speed reducers.

Two new agents have been appointed: Geo. A. Minns Ltd., Burnaby, British Columbia, and Oliver Industrial Supply Co. Ltd., Calgary (for Alberta and Saskatchewan). All other territories are being handled by existing agents, H.P. Power Drives Ltd., Montreal, and their associates.

Jubilee export drive

HAWTHORN BAKER LTD., Dunstable, Beds., manufacturers of the Cornerstone range of printing equipment, celebrate the 25th anniversary of their foundation by launching their biggest export drive to date.

Mr. Henry Colman, chairman and co-founder of Hawthorn Baker, said: 'We already export 50 per cent of the output of our factory, and we have agents in over 70 overseas countries. But we are determined to better these figures, and it will be a constructive way of celebrating the silver jubilee of our foundation as a company.'

Following a major sales drive in Eastern Europe last autumn, Hawthorn Baker are going ahead in February with a big drive in South Africa; Mr. Christopher Hicks, from the Cornerstone head office, will spend three weeks there touring major printing centres.

Economic Trends

A monthly journal for those who want to follow the main trends of the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It brings together the main statistical series on employment, output, consumption, trade and finance, and each issue contains a special feature article on some aspect of the statistics.
Price **10s.** (*by post* 10*s.* 8*d.*) Annual subscription **£6 8s.** including postage

HMSO

Government publications can be purchased from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, *S.E.*1) *Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers.*

Export Orders

Firms are invited to send in brief details of recent export orders or contracts for insertion in these columns.

Welding machine sales in Italy

The pipework and ordnance division of the Clarke Chapman-John Thompson group has won orders worth nearly £180,000 for friction welding machines for Fiat Miriafori, Fiat Metalurgica, Alfa Romeo.

The Fiat Miriafori order, for three double-headed, 12-ton machines with automatic loading and unloading equipment, is the second placed with John Thompson by Fiat this year.

The order placed by Fiat Metalurgica is for a 100-ton, double-headed machine, for welding heavy commercial vehicle axle cases.

Alfa Romeo have ordered a 12-ton single-head, hand loaded machine, to be installed in their Milan factory. This machine will be used to weld gear box components.

In the past 12 months this division has obtained orders for machines to be supplied to automobile manufacturers in Japan, Australia, France, Germany, Austria and Italy.

£1.5 million contract

Data Products International, London, have signed a contract with the Siemens Corporation of Karlsruhe, West Germany, to supply computer memory systems worth nearly £1.5 million. The contract, for a new low-cost planar version of Data Products' 'Store-33' design, calls for deliveries to start in March 1971.

Turbines for Dutch plant

Despite keen Continental competition, English Electric-AEI Turbine Generators Ltd., have won an order from Tebhin C & I Mij NV, of Haarlem, Holland, for the supply of two 7,500 kW extraction condensing turbine generators. The two sets will be incorporated in a combined power house and water distillation factory which Tebhin are supplying for the island of Texel off the north east coast of Holland.

Telephone exchange equipment for Malta

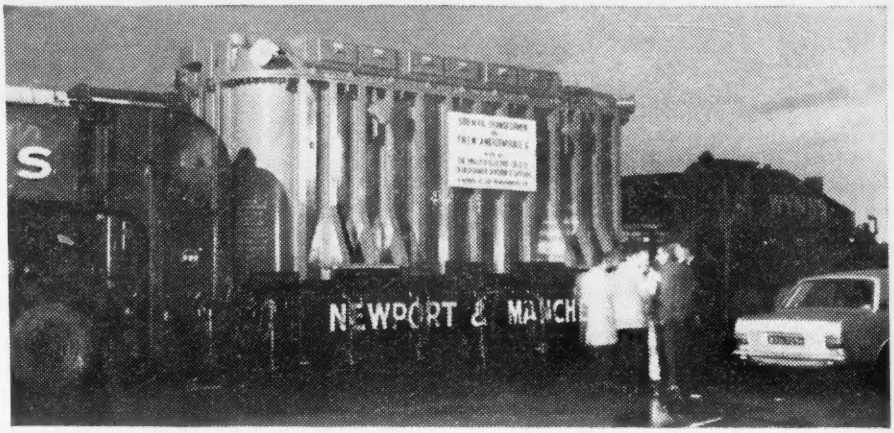
Drallim Industries Ltd., Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex, have been awarded a contract by the Government of Malta for the supply and installation of gas pressurization equipment for three telephone exchange areas in Malta.

The contract, won against international competition, follows 12 months of negotiation and design work and covers the main telephone exchange equipments together with all the necessary accessories required to make the cables suitable for the introduction of dry compressed air.

Ground anchor project in Japan

Universal Anchorage Co. Ltd., Bolton, Lancs., are to construct a series of test ground anchors on the site of a large underground car park in Tokyo. This contract follows a visit to Japan by the directors of the company, when considerable interest was expressed by leading Japanese contracting firms in the anchorage technique developed by UAC.

The company will ship all equipment for the construction of underreamed and injection anchors, with the final choice of technique to be made after detailed investigation of the site. The complete project is expected to involve approximately 230 ground anchors; subject to successful tests, these will be completed by a local contractor using UAC systems.



Air-cushion equipment owned by the Central Electricity Generating Board has opened an export route for heavy loads between Stafford and Manchester at a saving of about £150,000 (representing the estimated cost of road repairs and reinforcements which would otherwise have been necessary before heavy loads could use the route). Based on the hovercraft principle, the equipment is claimed to give better load distribution over road surfaces. The first export order to use the route was a 257-ton transformer ordered by the Dutch electricity undertaking, PNEM. The transformer was moved from the Stafford works of the manufacturers, GEC Power Engineering Ltd., to Pomona Docks, Manchester, for shipment to Rotterdam.

Stripping column for USSR

The Kestner metal propellers division of APV-Mitchell Ltd., Croydon, has been awarded a contract for a methanol recovery stripping column by Petrocarbon Developments Ltd. (part of the Burmah group). The column, almost 4ft. in diameter by 45ft. in height and fabricated in carbon steel, will incorporate 29 Glitsch ballast trays, the valve units being in 410 stainless steel. The unit is destined for the USSR.

Venezuelan contract

Hilados Flexilon SA have concluded a contract with Vickers-Zimmer Ltd. for the purchase of two polymer plants. Drawing from their own developed process technology, Vickers-Zimmer will design, engineer and supply the equipment for the plants. One plant will use caprolactam to produce Nylon 6 chip, while the other will produce polyester chip from DMT/ethylene glycol. Both end-products will be used on existing spinning plants already on stream and supplied to Hilados Flexilon SA by Vickers-Zimmer.

Vickers-Zimmer is the chemical engineering group of Vickers Ltd., London.

Third South African order

Fletcher, Sutcliffe, Wild Ltd., the mining and mechanical handling equipment manufacturers of Horbury, Wakefield, Yorks., have received a £30,000 order from South Africa for more heavy-duty 40-ton hydraulic props manufactured especially for use in the country's gold mines.

This is the third order of its type and brings the amount of business done between the company and South Africa to a total of about £100,000.

Shipbuilding orders

Vosper Thornycroft Uniteers Private Ltd., the Singapore subsidiary of Vosper Ltd., enter 1971 with orders for two ships worth £820,000. Both ships are specialist vessels designed to service oil rigs prospecting in South East Asian waters.

The first ship, a 184-ft. supply vessel ordered by Brunei Shell Petroleum Ltd., will be similar to four other ships already built or building for that company.

Hansa, of Bremen, ordered the second ship, a 185-ft. supply vessel with a beam of 43 ft. and a deadweight of 1,000 tons.

VTU now have 22 ships under construction or on order.

Teleprinters to Singapore

An order for 350 teleprinters has been placed by the Singapore Telecommunications Department with ITT Creed, the Brighton communications firm. The teleprinters will be used in the Singapore public telegraph and telex system.

The machines ordered are the company's Model 444 teleprinter which has also been ordered by the British Post Office and a number of other overseas administrations. Delivery of the machines will commence later this month.

Of the machines ordered, 262 will be equipped with tape punch and reading units, thus permitting subscribers to use automatic message transmission techniques. The order also covered a large number of sets of parts.

Scandinavian successes

The Eley ammunition division of Imperial Metal Industries (Kynoch) Ltd., Birmingham, has had a major success in selling shotgun and other cartridges in Scandinavian countries.

In Finland, the Eley share of the market for shotgun cartridges has increased sevenfold in six years to 10 per cent of the market, against strong competition from Finnish and continental manufacturers. Sales of Rimfire ·22 cartridges have also increased dramatically and the Finnish silver medallist at the recent World Shooting Championships at Pheonix, Arizona, used Tenex cartridges from IMI.

This sales success has been brought about by regular visits by sales personnel from this country to give day-to-day contact with local agents. The company has backed advertising by the agents and supplies leaflets and point-of-sale material in the Finnish language. Containerization, with its ease of handling, has helped to keep prices competitive.

In Norway a similar story can be told and now Eley ammunition enjoys 35 per cent of the market, having started from scratch six years ago. Sales in Denmark have increased sixfold in six years, giving Eley ammunition a 30 per cent share of the market.

Increased confectionery exports

The value of the United Kingdom chocolate and sugar confectionery industry's total exports during the first nine months of 1970 rose by 6.8 per cent to £26.167 million, compared with the corresponding period in 1969 (£24.490 million) – a new record level.

There was a substantial increase in exports to the United States, Canada and the EFTA countries and the industry's sales to Japan nearly doubled, to £750,000.

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Trade and Industry dated November 11, 1970 (pages 222/4) contained an announcement about **Regulation (CEE) No. 2142/70** setting up a common organization of the markets in the sector for fish products. The *Journaux Officiels des Communautés Européennes* Nos. L4 and L9 dated January 6, 1971 and January 12, 1971 respectively contain corrections to this Regulation.

EFTA

EFTA rules of origin: exceptions to the no drawback rule

EXPORTERS SENDING goods under EFTA declarations of origin to EFTA countries will be aware of the normal "no drawback" rule. However, exports may care to be reminded that there are certain materials which are exceptions to this rule. These materials are:

Tariff	Description of materials
ex 04.02	Milk (other than buttermilk, whey, kephir, yoghourt and similar fermented milk) preserved, concentrated or sweetened
ex 11.01	Cereal flours (other than oat flour)
ex 15.07	Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified, *except* oils extracted from olive residues by means of chemicals
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid
ex 17.02	Glucose
ex 17.05	Flavoured or coloured glucose

Drawback may be claimed on these materials without affecting the eligibility of the finished goods for EFTA tariff treatment whether or not the finished goods are classified under any of the above tariff headings or any other tariff heading.

Any inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Room 376, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2301 or 2302).

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Customs tariff modification

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of December 31, 1970, states that, following EEC Regulation No. 2606/70, appliances for the heating of liquids and maintaining them at a constant temperature, consisting of a thermostatically-controlled electric immersion heater, an electric motor operating a pump and an agitator, the whole forming a unit, should be classified under the following sub-heading as from December 31, 1970:

85.12 Electrical instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters; electric soil heating apparatus and electric space heating apparatus; electric hair dressing appliances (for example, hair dryers, hair curlers, curling tong heaters) and electric smoothing irons; electric-thermic domestic appliances; electric heating resistors, other than those of carbon;

A. Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters.

British exporters may address any inquiries relating to this notice to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423, 408, 288).

Liberalization of horsemeat

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of January 6 announced the lifting of quantitative restrictions on imports of horsemeat, fresh or chilled (Tariff No. 02.01A ex I) originating from member countries of the former OEEC, the United States, Canada and Yugoslavia, for the period January 1 to August 31.

For this period imports will be effected under the procedure for liberalized products as set out at Article 4 of the notice to importers in the French *Journal Officiel* dated January 31, 1967.

These provisions do not apply to frozen horsemeat.

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THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of January 7 announced an extension until further notice of the period of application ending December 31, 1970, for imports of fish which may be admitted under the minimum price procedure when originating in and imported from countries other than member countries of the EEC. Details of the qualifying types of fish and conditions of importation appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 11, 1970 (page 410).

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Transfer of BN 7320 to an accelerated timetable

PORTUGUESE *Diario do Governo*, First Services, No. 258, of November 6, 1970, published Decree Law 526/70 which announced that products covered by BN heading 7320 will follow an accelerated timetable of duty reductions under the provisions of Annex G of the EFTA Convention.

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Clearance period for air freight

THE BRITISH Embassy in Lisbon has advised that Portuguese customs regulations now require all goods arriving by air to be cleared through customs within 30 days of arrival. After 30 days goods not cleared will be moved to another section and release from there will require payment of storage charges plus 5 per cent of the invoice value. There is no guarantee that the goods will not be auctioned as soon as they are sent to the special storage sections at airports.

A consignee may, however, transfer the goods, within 30 days of arrival by air, to the Port of Lisbon customs where they can remain for up to two years. The 5 per cent levy is not applicable to goods released from Lisbon customs.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460/462).

SPAIN

Customs tariff modification: correction

NOTICE was given in *Trade and Industry* dated January 6 (page 35) of modifications to the Spanish customs tariff.

The Spanish *State Gazette* of January 12, published a correction to their customs tariff as follows:

Tariff Heading	Description	Definitive Duty	Transitory Duty
		Per cent	Per cent
90.08 C	Projectors:		
2	Not combined with a sound recorder:		
(b)	For film of a width of 16 mm. or more but less than 35 mm.	45	40
(c)	Other	45	40

Inquiries from British exporters about this Notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel 01-248 5757, Ext. 460/462).

Importation of bull calves and in-calf heifers

NOTICE WAS given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 15, 1970 (page 1051) of the publication of an Order by the Spanish authorities to import 20,000 in-calf heifers under three years old during the period to December 31, 1970.

The Spanish *State Gazette* of January 15 announced that the Spanish authorities have extended the period to import bull calves for fattening and in-calf heifers until the end of 1971.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460, 462).

SWEDEN

GATT Kennedy Round reductions

BRITISH EXPORTERS are advised that Swedish import duty rates effective from January 1, and referred to in *Trade and Industry* of December 30, 1970 (page 601), are now available from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 458/459). Tariff heading numbers should be quoted where known.

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NORWAY

Textile imports from Hong Kong

THE NORWEGIAN Department of Trade has announced that, with effect from November 11, 1970, an export licence issued by the Hong Kong authorities for export to Norway together with a Certificate of Origin must be submitted to the Customs on importation of the following goods.

Tariff Heading	Commodity
ex 60.04.150	Cotton knitted shirts
ex 60.04.220 ex 60.04.250 ex 60.04.920 ex 60.04.950	Cotton knitted nightwear and underwear for children up to 3 years old, sizes 0, 1, 2 and 3
ex 60.05.341 ex 60.05.349	Jackets, jerseys, cardigans and pullovers of knitted sheep's and lambs' wool for men and boys
ex 60.05.520 ex 60.05.530 ex 60.05.540 ex 60.05.560	Jackets, jerseys, cardigans and pullovers of knitted sheep's and lamb's wool or acrylic fabrics, for women and girls
ex 61.01.260	Anoraks and similar sports jackets, with basic materials containing discontinuous synthetic textile fabrics, for men and boys
ex 61.02.220 ex 61.02.290	Anoraks and similar sports jackets, with basic materials containing continuous and discontinuous synthetic textile fabrics, for women and girls
ex 61.03.199	Dress shirts of woven material of discontinuous synthetic textile fabric
ex 61.03.220 ex 61.03.250	Men's and boys' nightwear of cotton
ex 61.04.120 ex 61.04.150	Women's and girls' nightwear of cotton

Goods listed above under the new sub-headings 60.04.150; 61.02.220; 61.01.260; 61.02.290 and 61.03.199, may be imported without production of the aforementioned export licence if documentary evidence is provided confirming that the goods were despatched from Hong Kong before the effective date of the new regulations.

British exporters requiring further information should contact Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 458, 459 and 461).

TURKEY

Changes in customs duty

THE TURKISH authorities have announced some changes in customs duty. The tariff numbers affected are as follows:

11.07	44.05	70.04	76.09	84.21
12.06	45.03	70.06	76.10	84.24
15.11	45.04	70.14	76.11	84.25
19.01	48.21	70.21	76.12	84.26
19.02	49.01	71.01	76.13	84.27
21.06	49.02	71.03	76.14	84.28
25.06	49.10	71.04	76.15	84.29
25.07	50.07	71.06	76.16	84.30
25.09	51.01	71.12	78.02	84.31
25.27	51.02	71.13	78.03	84.32
28.08	51.04	71.14	78.04	84.33
28.13	56.02	71.15	78.05	84.34
28.17	56.03	73.01	78.06	84.40
28.21	56.04	73.02	79.02	84.41
28.30	59.01	73.07	79.03	84.58
28.35	59.02	73.08	79.04	84.59
28.42	59.03	73.10	79.05	84.60
28.45	59.09	73.11	79.06	84.61
28.46	59.10	73.14	80.01	84.64
28.56	59.11	73.16	80.03	84.65
29.01	59.12	73.17	80.04	85.05
29.11	59.13	73.20	80.05	85.09
29.13	59.15	73.21	80.06	85.11
29.16	60.01	73.22	82.02	85.13
29.22	60.02	73.23	82.03	85.14
29.40	60.04	73.25	82.04	85.24
31.02	60.05	73.26	82.05	87.10
31.03	61.01	73.28	82.10	87.14
31.04	61.02	73.29	82.14	90.17
31.05	61.03	73.30	83.01	90.20
32.05	61.04	73.31	83.03	90.26
32.06	61.08	73.32	83.04	92.01
32.08	61.09	73.35	83.05	92.02
33.02	61.11	73.36	83.08	92.03
34.04	62.01	73.37	83.09	92.04
35.01	62.02	73.38	83.11	92.05
36.06	62.03	73.40	83.12	92.06
37.01	62.04	75.02	83.13	92.07
37.02	65.03	75.03	83.14	92.08
38.01	65.04	75.04	83.15	92.09
38.03	65.05	75.05	84.01	92.12
38.11	68.04	76.01	84.02	97.04
40.01	69.02	76.08	84.07	97.05
44.03	69.03		84.20	97.08
44.04	70.02			

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should indicate the specific part of the tariff heading in which the inquirier is interested as the rate of duty may differ within the headings shown above. They should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 420 and 475).

AUSTRIA

Mineral oil tax

AS FROM January 1, the Austrian rates of Federal surcharge on mineral oils will be as follows:

Tariff Heading	Product	Consumption taxes Austrian Schillings per 100 kg. net weight	
		Mineral oil tax	Federal Surcharge
27.07 A	Benzole, toluole and xyloles	51	231
ex 27.07 D	Other oils and other distillation products of high-temperature coal-tars and similar products containing 70% or more by weight of hydrocarbons and in the case of which, on distillation up to a temperature of 200°C, at least 90% by volume comes over, including losses during distillation	51	231
27.09	Petroleum and shale oil, crude	22	191
27.10 A	Petroleum ether and petroleum spirit excluding white spirit	51	231
27.10 B	White spirit	51	231
27.10 C	Kerosene	22	191
27.10 D	Gas oils	22	191
ex 27.10 F	Fuel oils, in the case of which at least 20% by volume comes over on distillation up to a temperature of 300°C and the viscosity of which at a temperature of 20°C does not exceed 37·4 centistokes	22	191
ex 27.10 I	Other petroleum and shale oils, other than crude oils, including preparations n.e.s.i. containing 70% by weight or more of petroleum or shale oil in which these oils form the main constituent, in the case of which on distillation up to a temperature of 300°C at least 20% by volume comes over and the viscosity of which at a temperature of 20°C does not exceed 37·4 centistokes:		
	(a) In cases where on distillation up to a temperature of 200° at least 90% by volume comes over, including losses during distillation	51	231
	(b) In cases where on distillation up to a temperature of 300°C less than 90% by volume comes over, including losses during distillation	22	191
29.01 C	Benzene, toluene, xylenes	51	231
ex 29.01 E	Acyclic saturated hydrocarbons, which are liquid at a temperature of 15°C and at a pressure of one atmosphere, and in the case of which on distillation up to a temperature of 300°C at least 20% by volume comes over:		
	(a) In cases where on distillation up to a temperature of 200°C at least 90% by volume comes over, including losses during distillation	51	231
	(b) In cases where on distillation up to a temperature of 200°C less 90% by volume comes over, including losses during distillation	22	191
ex 36.08 B	Liquid fuels for lighters and the like, in containers having a capacity of 300 cc and less, if, by their nature, they are subject to mineral oil tax	51 or 22 according to type and nature	231 or 191
ex 98.10	Liquid fuels contained in lighters, or parts thereof, if, by their nature, they are subject to mineral oil tax	51 or 22 according to type and nature	231 or 191

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 460/462).

ISRAEL

Tariff amendment

A FURTHER amendment to the Israeli Customs Tariff has been announced. The rate on magnesium sulphate, item 28.38.3000 in the Israeli Tariff is 30 per cent.

Purchase Tax amendments

IN THE Supplement to the Purchase Tax Order (Goods and Services) (Taxation and Rates of Tax) 1968, changes have been made affecting a number of items including: soap; copper sheets and strips set with silver strips; gutters and eaves of tin; paper articles; beads; motorcycles and scooters.

Surcharge amendments

CHANGES HAVE been made in the Supplement to the Emergency Regulations (rates of Compulsory Payments) 1964. These affect army surpluses (tariff item 63.01); sisal fibres (57.04) and isosceles angles of low carbon steel (73.10).

Inquiries from British exporters about these notices should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 420 and 475).

Additions to semi-liberalized import list

THE FOLLOWING items have been added to the Israeli semi-liberalized list of imports with effect from December 23, 1970:

Tariff No.	Description	Import Duty
87.06.6000	Brake discs	90% but not less than IL.6·30 per kilo
90.25-2010	Refractometers for use by hand or immersion	40%

Tariff amendments

VARIOUS amendments have been made which affect the following Israeli tariff numbers:

24.02	48.09	82.04
39.07	60.04	84.22
40.14	61.04	85.01
44.03	61.09	90.25
44.18	73.10	

Amendment to Free Import Order 1969

UNDER this Israeli Order item 84.29 is now repealed.

Inquiries from British exporters about these notices should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 420 and 475).

MALAWI

Notice to creditors under the Business Licensing Act

UNDER THE Malawi Business Licences Act the following companies and persons have had their licences withdrawn:

1 Wilco (PVT) Ltd., Box 27, Blantyre
2 Market Holdings (PVT) Ltd., Box 27, Blantyre
3 Tarmahomed Alimahomed, Box 5256, Limbe
4 Emrahim Ahmed Bhaiji, trading as Blantyre Central Shop, PO Box 390, Blantyre.

In a notice dated December 28, 1970 Mr. W. S. A. Warren, Administrator General, Malawi Government invited all persons having claims against the above companies or individuals to submit full particulars thereof supported by an affidavit of Proof of Debt to him at PO Box 100, Blantyre, within two months of the above date.

Proof of Debt forms are available free of charge on application to the Department of the Registrar General, Victoria Avenue, PO Box 100, Blantyre, Malawi.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2226), quoting reference CRE 31820.

MALAWI, *continued*

Decimal currency

THE MALAWI Customs and Excise Department Notice No. 8 of 1970 reads as follows:

'Importers, exporters and customs agents are asked to note that, as from January 1 until March 31 all values and amounts of duty on bills of entry and other customs forms must be shown in both £.s.d. and Kwacha/tambala. As from April 1 Kwacha/tambala only should be shown.

Up to and including February 14 duty will be paid in £.s.d. After that date, all cheques must be made out in Kwacha/tambala but in the case of payments made in cash, £.s.d. notes and coin may continue to be tendered though any change will be given in the new currency.'

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2226), quoting Reference CRE 20727/G.

CONGO (KINSHASA)

Changes in the turnover tax

AN ORDINANCE LAW of December 23, 1970 announced the following changes concerning the Congolese turnover tax.

The rate of the turnover tax on imports is raised from 6.75 to 8.75 per cent. The consumption tax will not be included in the total figure on which the turnover tax on imports is assessed.

The lists of goods exempt from the turnover tax has been extended to include extracts and concentrates for the manufacture of beverages, raw tobacco, petroleum oil, bituminous minerals and medicines covered under tariff heading 30.03.90. Goods exempt from customs duty or liable to payment of the consumption tax are also exempted.

The list services liable for the tax has now been extended.

The rate of the internal turnover tax on locally manufactured goods and the construction industry is fixed at 5 per cent.

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

DAHOMEY

Imports of nails

DAHOMEY DECREE of January 8, 1970 announced the repeal of the decree of November 3, 1966 concerning the prohibition of importing nails.

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

NIGER

Tax on tobacco and cigarettes

NIGER DECREE No. 70-208/MF/ASN of September 23 announced that the tariffs on the tax on tobacco and cigarettes are to be reintroduced as from October 1, 1970 as follows:

800 frs. per kilogramme on tobacco manufactured by the EEC

900 frs per kilogramme on tobacco manufactured by other sources

1200 frs per kilogramme on tobacco manufactured by the signatory states of the West African Customs Union.

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

IVORY COAST

Tariff modifications

IVORY COAST law No. 70-576, of September 29, 1970, announced the following amendments to the revenue system applicable to the following imported goods.

Tariff Heading	Description
Ex 39.01	Condensation, polycondensation, and polyaddition products, whether or not modified, and whether or not linear (for example, phenoplasts, aminoplasts, alkyds, polyallyl esters and other unsaturated polyesters, silicones): In liquid or pasty form or in granules, flakes, powders and similar bulk forms which have to undergo further (SIC) heat treatment in order to form the finished material: Revenue duty: exemption (instead of 5 per cent); VAT: 8 per cent (instead of 18 per cent) Tubes and pipes for use as pressure conduits, of an internal diameter of 40 mm. or more, provided that their construction suits them for a normal operating pressure of 5 kg. per sq. cm. or higher: Revenue duty: 5 per cent Special import duty: 10 per cent VAT: 18 per cent (instead of exemption) Products other than those mentioned above, including waste and scrap: Special import duty: 10 per cent (instead of exemption)
Ex 39.02	Polymerization and copolymerization products (for example, polyethylene polytetrahaloethylene, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl choracetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumarone –indene resins): In liquid or pasty form or in granules, flakes, powders and similar bulk forms which have to undergo heat or other (SIC) treatments in order to form the finished material: Revenue duty: exemption (instead of 5 per cent) VAT: 8 per cent (instead of 18 per cent) Tubes and pipes for use as pressure conduits, of an internal diameter of 40 mm. or more, provided that their construction suits them for a normal operating pressure of 5 kg. per sq. cm. or higher: Revenue duty: 5 per cent Special import duty: 10 per cent VAT: 18 per cent (instead of exemption) Products other than those mentioned above, including waste and scrap: Special import duty: 10 per cent (instead of exemption)
71.05	Silver, including silver gilt and platinum-plated silver, unwrought or semi-manufactured: Exemption from revenue duty, special import duty and VAT. Rate previously applicable: Revenue duty: Unwrought products, in lumps: 10 per cent; Other products: 20 per cent Special import duty: 10 per cent VAT: 43 per cent
71.06	Rolled silver, unworked or semi-manufactured (bars, wire, sections, plates, sheets, strips and tubes): Exemption from Revenue duty, special import duty and VAT. Rates previously applicable: Revenue duty: 20 per cent Special import duty: 10 per cent VAT: 43 per cent
Ex 73.21	Structures, complete or incomplete, whether or not assembled, and parts of structures (for example, hangars and other buildings, bridges and bridge sections, lock-gates, towers, lattice masts, roofs, roofing frameworks door and window frames, shutters, balustrades, pillars and columns), of iron or steel; plates, strip, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like, prepared for use in structures, of iron or steel: Wide flanged I girders of a length of 8 metres or more, for use in electric power line systems; lattice masts of assembled elements for use in electric power line systems, of a height of 15 metres or more; installations for storing, treating and handling, consisting of equipment combined as an integral part with the metal framework; iron structures intended for industrial equipment and weighing more than 25 kilograms per sq. metre or more than 7 kilograms per linear metre: Revenue duty: 10 per cent (instead of exemption) Special import duty: 10 per cent (instead of exemption) VAT: 18 per cent (instead of 8 per cent)
Ex 73.22	Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers for any material, of iron or steel, of a capacity exceeding 300 litres, whether or not lined or heat-insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment: Reservoirs, silos, vats and hoppers of a minimum capacity of 50 cubic metres, made of steel plates of a minimum thickness of 3 mm, with the framework necessary for supporting and installing them, whether or not imported unassembled: Revenue duty: 10 per cent (instead of exemption) Special import duty: 10 per cent (instead of exemption) VAT: 18 per cent (instead of 8 per cent)

Inquiries from British exporters about this Notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff amendment

THE FOLLOWING change appeared in the South African *Government Gazette* No. 2951 of December 18, 1970.

R. 2260 Tariff heading No. 84.22 under item 516.03 is replaced by:

84.22	Luffing gear and hydraulic component parts, used in the manufacture of cranes and loading bridges	Full duty
84.59	Cable reels, used in the manufacture of cranes and loading bridges	Full duty

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 471/2/3).

Change to the metric system

SOUTH AFRICAN *Government Gazette* (Notice No. R. 2276) of December 18, 1970 publishes amendments to the Weights and Measures Regulations. These include the introduction of metric quantities for a range of goods which may from the date shown be packed in the permissible metric quantities specified when imported for sale or prepared for sale in prepacked form.

Inquiries relating to this notice may be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 471/2/3).

Food regulations

SOUTH AFRICAN *Government Gazette* notice No. R.16 of January 8 amends the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Regulations for jam, marmalade or fruit jelly, concerning the amount of dextrose, dextrose monohydrate or liquid glucose which may be substituted for sucrose (sugar).

Inquiries about this notice may be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 471/2/3).

Customs tariff amendments

THE FOLLOWING changes appeared in the South African *Government Gazette* No. 2969 of January 8.

R.22: Provision is made, under tariff heading 84.06 in items 316.01, 317.03 and 317.10, for a rebate of duty on certain compression ignition engines, in such quantities and at such times and subject to such conditions as the Secretary for Industries may allow by specific permit.

R.23: Provision is made, by the insertion after item 460.14 of item 460.15, for a rebate of duty on certain compression ignition engines, machinery and motor vehicles imported with or incorporating such engines, in such quantities and at such times and subject to such conditions as the Secretary for Industries may allow by specific permit.

Customs tariff changes

The South African *Government Gazette* of January 1, notifies the following changes in the Customs Tariff.

R.1: Further Kennedy Round reductions in the MFN rates of duty for tariff items 04.04, 16.02, 16.04, 26.01, 32.04, 37.04, 37.08, 73.02, 84.53, 84.55 are listed.

R.2: The customs duty and excise duty on motor cars (items 87.02 and 117.05) are metricated.

R.3: The rebate provision under item 317.03 in connection with the local content programme are amended to bring them into line with schedule No. 6.

R.4: The excise rebates applicable to motor cars are amended in order to promote a large measure of local content.

Inquiries about these notices should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

Prohibition on use or possession of some containers

SOUTH AFRICAN *Government Gazette* notice R.333 of December 18, 1970 prohibits the use or possession from March 1, 1973 of new non-metal wide-mouth containers of non-flexible or plastic material intended for the packing and sale of solid or semi-solid foods for which no package sizes have been prescribed in Part I of the Weights and Measures Regulations, unless such containers are of a nominal capacity of 125 ml, 250 ml, 375 ml, 500 ml, 750 ml, 1 litre or an integral multiple of 1 litre.

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Import and distribution of heavy implements

Bulletin Ekonomi Kellangan (BEKS) of December 22, 1970, reports a decision by the Indonesian Minister of Trade dated December 4, 1970, stating that as it has been a principle of Government policy in the field of trade that the scopes of import, export trade and distribution of goods for the domestic market shall be reserved for national businessmen, and that the import and distribution of heavy equipments (*inter alia* 'earth moving' and road construction equipments) shall be carried out by national undertakings as holders of trade mark, or sole agents; and in view of Law No. 3 of 1965, Government Regulation No. 16 of 1970, the Presidential Decree No. 183 of 1968, and Trade Ministerial Decrees Nos. 19 of 1969 and 69 of 1970, it has been decided that:

(a) The import and distribution of heavy equipment (*inter alia* 'earth moving and road construction equipment') also 'after sales service' and service for its spare parts, shall be reserved especially for national undertakings as trade mark holders or sole agents.

(b) Every foreign factory of heavy equipment wishing to enter the heavy equipment mentioned in (a) above into Indonesian territory, must appoint only one national undetaking as a trade mark holder or sole agent.

(c) The importation/entry of heavy implements mentioned in (a) above into Indonesian territory after January 1, 1971, must have been conducted through the trade mark holder or sole agent concerned.

(d) The trade mark holder or sole agent has the task and responsibility regarding import, distribution, 'after sales service' and service for the spare parts of the heavy equipments concerned.

(e) In order to support perfection in implementing the provision on undertaking mentioned in (d) above, auxiliary operations may be conducted in the form of 'management contract' and/or technical assistance agreement' between the trade mark holder or sole agent and the foreign side, all of it in accordance with the prevailing legislative regulations.

(f) This Decree is effective from December 4, 1970.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2253).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE UNCLAD/GATT

The International Trade Centre was established by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at the request of the developing countries. Since January, 1968, it has been jointly operated by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the GATT. The Centre's aim is to assist the developing countries in their export trade by providing them with information on export markets and marketing and helping them to develop their export promotion services and to train the necessary personnel.

Further information about the Trade Centre and its work may be obtained from United Kingdom Liaison Officer, Miss E. P. M. Baggs, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2438).

SOUTH VIETNAM

Investment legislation

LEGISLATION IS pending in South Vietnam designed to encourage foreign investment. The Bill envisages that an Investment Commission, appointed by the Prime Minister, will be established. Applications to invest will be made to this Commission. The Bill would offer liberal inducements to investors in approved projects in agriculture and industry with a minimum value (for agriculture Vietnamese $5 million, for industry Vietnamese $10 million ($118 Vietnamese=$1 US)).

The other main features of the draft are measures to increase tax holidays, allow the unrestricted transfer of profits overseas, provide reduced taxes on technical equipment and give guarantees against nationalization.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2252).

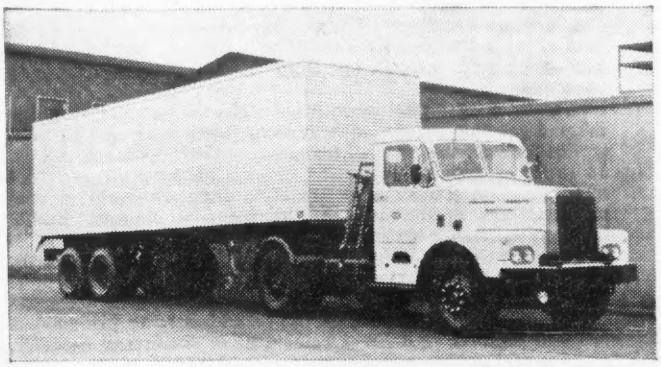
AUSTRALIA

Result of Special Advisory Authority: yeast

A NOTICE was published in *Trade and Industry* on December 16, 1970, to the effect that a reference had been made to the Australian Special Advisory Authority in respect of bakers' yeast.

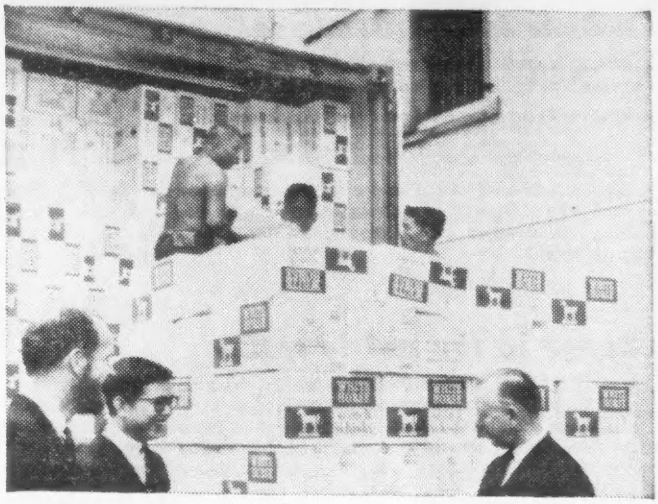
The inquiry has now been held and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations the request from Australian industry for temporary protection has been rejected.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Exts. 2318/2319), quoting reference No. CRE 1593/70.



As part of a $684,530 contract signed with the Kuan Yang Enterprise Co. Ltd., of Seoul, Leyland Motors will supply this heavy duty Super Beaver prime mover, one of 21 similar machines to be delivered. The van trailer is by Dyson who are supplying 20 flat and 10 van trailers to operate with the Super Beaver. Destined for operation on the Seoul Pusan Super highway the Beavers will be used for the transportation of general cargo and containers some of which will be for the American forces stationed in Korea.

SAFE ARRIVAL FOR WHISKY SHIPMENT



The first containerized shipment of White Horse whisky to Hong Kong is seen being unloaded at the warehouses of Jardine Mathieson Ltd., distributors of White Horse whisky in Hong Kong and Japan. All 941 cases arrived safely and the event is witnessed by (left to right): Mr. Mark Leese, DCL Far East representative, Mr. Francis Cheung and Mr. R. D. Johnstone, Jardine Mathieson Ltd.

DETAILED STATISTICS OF UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports and commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries of consignment.

The information in these statistics is, in fact, a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has about 6,000 commodity headings); there are 188 specified countries for consignment.

The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service. Applications should be made to the Statistical Office (Bill of Entry Section), HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, Ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or Ext. 314 or 315 for Exports, Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).

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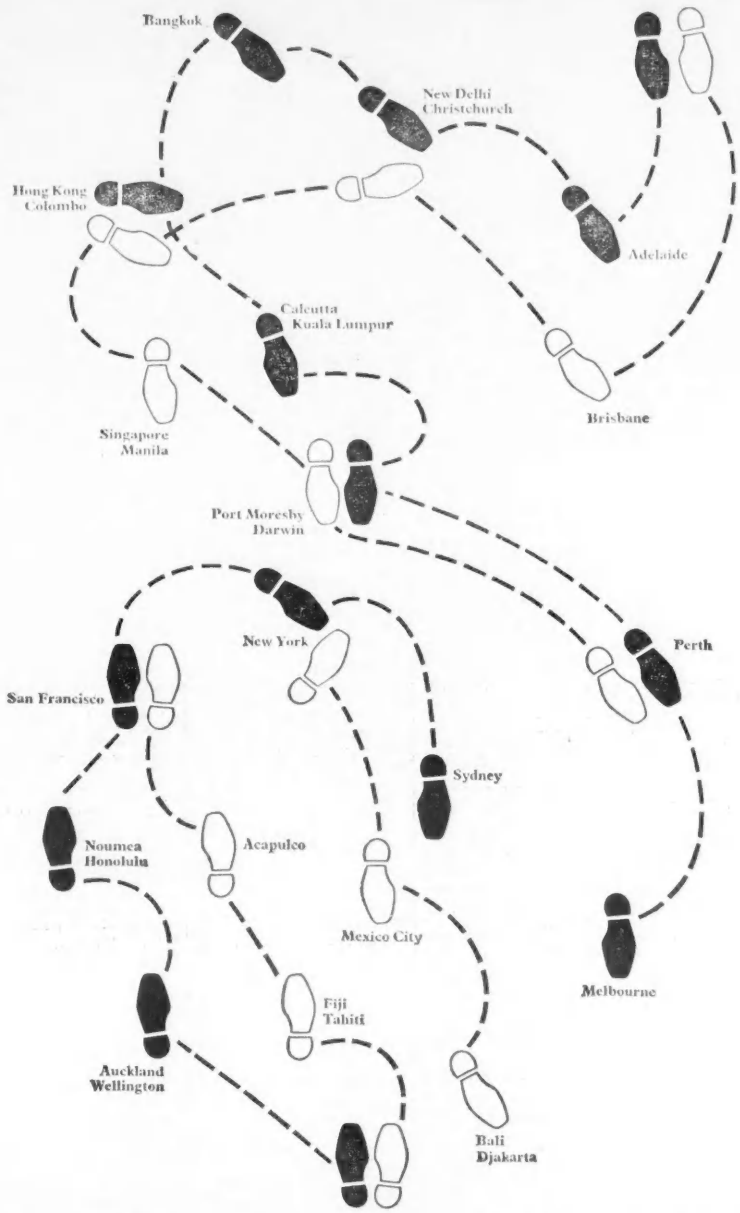

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NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand/Australia Free Trade Agreement

THE NEW ZEALAND Minister of Overseas Trade, Mr. J. R. Marshall, has announced that the New Zealand and Australian Governments have agreed to consider a further list of items for inclusion in Schedule A of the New Zealand-Australian Free Trade Agreement .(Schedule A lists those goods which are, or in due course will be, free of import duty when traded between Australia and New Zealand.) The proposed additions are set out in the schedule below.

Interested parties may make representations in support of or against any nominated product or products. Such representations concerning imports into New Zealand should be made to the Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, P.O. Box 5070, Wellington, and those concerning imports into Australia to the Secretary, Department of Trade and Industry, Canberra, not later than March 5.

Where representations are made against the inclusion of a product an inquiry may be conducted by the New Zealand Tariff and Development Board, or the Australian Tariff Board or both. United Kingdom producers are entitled to full rights of audience before these bodies. It is suggested that any United Kingdom firm or trade association making representations inform the Department of Trade and Industry at the address given below.

Products on which no representations are received will be added to Schedule A on July 1.

Any inquiries arising from this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Exts. 2319, 2321), quoting reference CRE 16678/G.

SCHEDULE

Nomination List for the Fifth Review of Schedule A

New Zealand Tariff Item No.	B.T.N. Heading No.	Description in Terms of the New Zealand Tariff	Australian Tariff Item No.
07.01.31	Ex 07.01	Vegetables, fresh or chilled, viz.:	Ex 07.01.900
		Capers, olives	
11.02.29	Ex 11.02	Cereal groats and cereal meal; other worked cereal grains (for example, rolled, flaked, polished, pearled or kibbled, but not further prepared), except husked, glazed, polished or broken rice; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground, viz.:	Ex 11.02.910 Ex 11.02.990
		Other groats and meal	
Ex 22.10.00	Ex 22.10	Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar, viz.:	Ex 22.10.000
		Apple cider vinegar	
Ex 35.03.02	Ex 35.03	Gelatin (including gelatin in rectangles, whether or not coloured or surface-worked) and gelatin derivatives; glues derived from bones, hides, nerves, tendons, or from similar products, and fish glues; isinglass, viz.:	Ex 35.03.100
		Edible gelatin	
Ex 38.14.09	Ex 38.14	Anti-knock preparations, oxidation inhibitors, gum inhibitors, viscosity improvers, anti-corrosive preparations and similar prepared additives for mineral oils, viz.:	Ex 38.14.100 Ex 38.14.900
		Oxidation inhibitors, gum inhibitors, and similar prepared additives for mineral oils	
Ex 39.07.98	Ex 39.07	Articles of materials of the kinds described in headings Nos. 39.01 to 39.06, viz.:	Ex 39.07.530
		Flat discs or shapes of hardened casein suitable for use in the manufacture of buttons	
40.07.01	Ex 40.07	Vulcanized rubber thread and cord, whether or not textile covered, and textile thread covered or impregnated with vulcanized rubber, viz.:	Ex 40.07.000
		Thread and cord composed wholly of unhardened vulcanized rubber	
Ex 40.14.01	Ex 40.14	Other articles of unhardened vulcanized rubber, viz.:	Ex 40.14.900
		Unmounted characters for use with goods of a kind falling within 98.07	
Ex 48.15.09	Ex 48.15	Other paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape, viz.:	Ex 48.15.990
		Zinc coated electrostatic copy paper	
Ex 48.21.09	Ex 48.21	Other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard, or cellulose wadding, viz.:	Ex 48.21.900
		Solid rods or sticks of circular cross section	
Ex 53.06.02	Ex 53.06	Yarn of carded sheep's or lamb's wool (woollen yarn), not put up for retail sale, viz.:	Ex 53.06.000
		Carpet yarn containing not less than 70% by weight of wool	
Ex 59.02.13 Ex 59.02.14 Ex 59.02.15 Ex 59.02.19	Ex 59.02	Felt and articles of felt, whether or not impregnated or coated, viz.:	Ex 59.02.000
		Felt excluding needle loom felt but not including articles of felt	
65.06.01 65.06.02	Ex 65.06	Other headgear, whether or not lined or trimmed, viz.:	Ex 65.06.100 Ex 65.06.900
		Protective hats and helmets suited for industrial or similar purposes, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	
		Firemen's helmets	
68.01.00	68.01	Road and paving setts, kerbs and flagstones, of natural stone (except slate)	68.01.000
68.02.02 68.02.19	Ex 68.02	Worked monumental or building stone, and articles thereof (including mosaic cubes), other than goods falling within heading No. 68.01 or within Chapter 69, viz.:	68.02.100 68.02.210 68.02.290 68.02.310
		Worked marble and articles of marble	68.02.391
		Other	68.02.399 68.02.400 68.02.910 Ex 68.02.990
Ex 68.14.09	Ex 68.14	Friction material (segments, discs, washers, strips, sheets, plates, rolls, and the like) of a kind suitable for brakes, for clutches or the like, with a basis of asbestos, other mineral substances or of cellulose, whether or not combined with textile or other materials, viz.:	Ex 68.14.900
		Other undrilled	
70.03.00	70.03	Glass in balls, rods and tubes, unworked (not being optical glass)	70.03.100 70.03.900
70.14.04	Ex 70.14	Illuminating glassware, signalling glassware, and optical elements of glass, not optically worked nor of optical glass, viz.:	Ex 70.14.100 Ex 70.14.200 Ex 70.14.990
		Other illuminating glassware	
Ex 71.12.09	Ex 71.12	Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or rolled precious metal, viz.:	Ex 71.12.900
		Wrist straps and wrist bands for watches	
Ex 71.16.00	Ex 71.16	Imitation jewellery, viz.:	Ex 71.16.900
		Wrist straps and wrist bands for watches	
73.31.01 73.31.07	Ex 73.31	Nails, tacks, staples, hook-nails, corrugated nails, spiked cramps, studs, spikes and drawing pins, of iron or steel, whether or not with heads of other materials, but not including such articles with heads of copper, viz.:	Ex 73.31.900
		Nails, hook-nails and corrugated nails peculiar to use in footwear	
		Tacks	
73.32.08	Ex 73.32	Bolts and nuts (including bolt ends and screw studs), whether or not threaded or tapped, and screws (including screw hooks and screw rings), of iron or steel; rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers and spring washers, of iron or steel, viz.:	73.32.200
		Screw hooks and screw rings	
Ex 73.38.12 73.38.14	Ex 73.38	Articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, sanitary ware for indoor use; and parts of such articles and ware, of iron or steel, viz.:	Ex 73.38.992
		Bathroom and other toilet fittings, namely towel rails, soap holders, toothbrush racks, toilet paper holders, lavatory seats, and parts thereof, vitreous enamelled	
		Other, vitreous enamelled	
74.05.00	74.05	Copper foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0·15 mm.	74.05.110 74.05.190 74.05.210 74.05.290
74.15.06 74.15.08 74.15.09 74.15.13 74.15.14	Ex 74.15	Bolts and nuts (including bolt ends and screw studs), whether or not threaded or tapped, and screws (including screw hooks and screw rings), of copper; rivets, cotters, cotterpins, washers and spring washers, of copper, viz.:	74.15.200 Ex 74.15.920 74.15.931 74.15.939 Ex 74.15.991
		Screw studs and studding	Ex 74.15.999
		Screw hooks and screw rings	
		Threaded spikes and studs for footwear	
		Rivets	
		Cotters, cotter-pins and taper pins	
Ex 76.16.99	Ex 76.16	Other articles of aluminium, viz.:	Ex 76.16.900
		Aluminium seals and glands for use with mineral insulated metal sheath cables	
		Sign animation material	
80.03.01 80.03.09	80.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of tin, viz.:	80.03.100
		Worked	80.03.210
		Other	80.03.290
82.11.01 82.11.09	Ex 82.11	Razors and razor blades (including razor blade blanks, whether or not in strips), viz.:	82.11.200 Ex 82.11.900
		Safety razors	
		Razor blade blanks; parts of razors and non-electric shavers	
Ex 83.07.04	Ex 83.07	Lamps and lighting fittings, of base metal, and parts thereof, of base metal (excluding switches, electric lamp holders, electric lamps for vehicles, electric battery or magneto lamps, and other articles falling within Chapter 85 except heading No. 85.22), viz.:	Ex 83.07.999
		Lamps designed solely or principally for use in photographic printing	
84.18.24	Ex 84.18	Centrifuges; filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus (other than filter funnels, milk strainers and the like), for liquids or gases, viz.:	84.18.190
		Centrifuges, other than cream separators and hydro extractors	
84.19.13 84.19.14	Ex 84.19	Machinery for cleaning or drying bottles or other containers; machinery for filling, closing, sealing, capsuling, or labelling bottles, cans, boxes, bags, or other containers; other packing, or wrapping machinery; machinery for aerating beverages; dishwashing machines, viz.:	Ex 84.19.900
		Dishwashing machines, non-domestic, and parts thereof	
84.21.03	Ex 84.21	Mechanical appliances (whether or not hand operated) for projecting, dispersing, or spraying liquids or powders; fire extinguishers (charged or not); spray guns and similar appliances; steam or sand blasting machines and similar projecting machines, viz.:	Ex 84.21.110
		Steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines	

New Zealand Tariff Item No.	B.T.N. Heading No.	Description in Terms of the New Zealand Tariff	Australian Tariff Item No.
Ex 84.22.12	Ex 84.22	Lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery, telphers and conveyors (for example, lifts, hoists, winches, cranes, transporter cranes, jacks, pulley tackle, belt conveyors and teleferics), not being machinery falling within heading No. 84.23, viz.: Hydraulic cranes, of a kind designed for mounting on commercial motor vehicles	Ex 84.22.310 Ex 84.22.399
Ex 84.23.01 Ex 84.23.03 Ex 84.23.09 84.23.11	Ex 84.23	Excavating, levelling, tamping, boring and extracting machinery, stationary or mobile, for earth, minerals or ores (for example, mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, levellers and bulldozers); piledrivers; snow-ploughs, not self-propelled (including snow-plough attachments), viz.: Scrapers over 6 cu. yd. capacity and parts thereof Graders over 32,000 lbs. in weight and parts thereof Rock boring machinery	Ex 84. 23.390 Ex 84.23.400 84.23.920
84.24.33	Ex 84.24	Agricultural and horticultural machinery for soil preparation or cultivation (for example, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, seed and fertilizer distributors); lawn and sports ground rollers, viz.: Discs for the harrows of item 84.24.32	Ex 84.24.900
Ex 84.59.49	Ex 84.59	Machines and mechanical appliances, having individual functions, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter, viz.: Industrial vacuum cleaners Plastic injection and blow moulding machines	84.59.420 Ex 84.59.990
85.19.41	Ex 85.19	Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits, for the protection of electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits (for example switches, relays, fuses, lightning arrestors, surge suppressors, plugs, lampholders, terminals, terminal strips and junction boxes); resistors, fixed or variable (including potentiometers), other than heating resistors; switchboards (other than telephone switchboards) and control panels, viz.: Switchboards and control panels	Ex 85.19.900
91.04.01 Ex 91.04.04 91.04.09	Ex 91.04	Other clocks, viz.: Clocks other than synchronous motor clocks	91.04.100 91.04.200 Ex 91.04.391 91.04.399 91.04.910 91.04.990
97.04.01 Ex 97.04.09	Ex 97.04	Equipment for parlour, table, and funfair games for adults or children (including billiard tables and pintables and table tennis, requisites), viz.: Billiard tables Dart boards	Ex 97.04.900
Ex 97.06.19	Ex 97.06	Appliances, apparatus, accessories and requisites for gymnastics or athletics, or for sports and outdoor games (other than articles falling within heading No. 97.04), viz.: Cricket balls Snow skis made from artificial plastic material reinforced with glass fibre	Ex 97.06.110 Ex 97.06.900
Ex 98.01.04 Ex 98.01.05	Ex 98.01	Buttons and button moulds, studs, cuff-links, and press-fasteners, including snap-fasteners and press-studs; blanks and parts of such articles, viz.: Blanks of hardened casein suitable for use in the manufacture of buttons	Ex 98.01.110
98.07.19	Ex 98.07	Date, sealing, or numbering stamps, and the like (including devices for printing or embossing labels), designed for operating in the hand; hand-operated composing sticks and hand printing sets incorporating such composing sticks, viz.: Other kinds	Ex 98.07.000

COLOMBIA

Three-year economic and social development plan

THE COLOMBIAN Government has presented to the National Congress a three-year economic and social development plan which sets out to achieve an average growth rate in employment over 1971-73 of 4.3 per cent per annum.

It calculates that if this can be obtained, unemployment will fall from the current rate of 8.4 per cent to 6.4 per cent by the end of 1973.

To obtain this expansion of employment the plan estimates that the GNP will have to grow by 7.5 per cent per annum: 5.5 per cent in the agricultural and 8.5 per cent in the industrial and commercial sectors.

This high growth rate will necessitate investment at not less than 21 per cent of the GNP, together with external public financing of US$670 million over the three years.

A copy of the plan, in Spanish, is available for inspection at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757).

ECUADOR

Coffee seeds and plants prohibited

THE ECUADOREAN *Registro Oficial* of December 24, 1970, published Decree No. 597, which prohibits the importation of coffee plants, seeds and grains (Tariff Nos. 42 and 63).

British exporters can obtain further details from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 474, 476, 7312).

Prior deposit rates on imports lowered

THE ECUADOREAN Central Bank has altered the amount of prior deposit on imports. The new schedule came into force on January 1, 1971, and details are as follows:

Payment	0 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 to 270 days	271 to 365 days	1 Year to 2 years	Over 2 years to 5 years	Over 5 years
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
List I	28·80	24·00	19·20	14·40	9·60	4·80	1·92
List II (a)	86·40	72·00	57·60	43·20	28·80	14·40	5·76
(b)	156·60	130·50	104·40	78·31	52·20	26·10	10·44
(c)	199·80	166·50	133·20	99·90	66·60	33·30	13·32
(d)	291·60	243·00	194·40	145·80	97·20	48·60	19·44

British exporters, by specifying their products, can obtain further information from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 474, 476 or 7312).

CHILE

Temporary import duty exemptions

THE FOLLOWING goods may be imported free of duty into Chile until December 31, subject to the approval of the National Poultry Committee:

Tariff No.	Description
23.01.01	Meat flour
23.04	Oil-cake and other residues (except dregs) resulting from the extraction of vegetable oils

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 474, 476 and 7312).

PERU

Decimalization—invoice documentation during changeover

IT HAS been agreed with the Peruvian authorities, in accordance with Peruvian consular regulations in force, that in order to avoid difficulties until exporters and the Peruvian Customs are familiar with the change in the British currency system, invoices normally expressed solely in pounds sterling should give total prices as follows:

£p or £sd totals in one column and the US dollar equivalent in another.

In any event Peruvian customers tend to require prices to be in US dollars.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 474, 476, 7312).

PERU, *continued*

Additions to prohibited import list

SUPREME DECREE No. 256-70 EF of November 13, 1970, has added asynchronous three-phase alternating current induction motors of 1 to 50 h.p. to the Peruvian list of prohibited imports. These motors are however, excluded from the import ban when they are attached to machinery or equipment. The goods affected by the prohibition are as follows:

Tariff Nos. 85.01.3.01 85.01.3.02 85.01.3.03

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 474, 476, 7312).

UNITED STATES

Motor vehicle safety standards

Glazing materials - Standard 205

A NOTICE of proposed amendment to United States Standard 205 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 1, 1969.

The National Highway Safety Bureau now proposes further amendments to allow certain plastics which do not meet specified chemical resistance tests to be used in specified locations in motor vehicles. The effective date is January 1, 1972.

Interested persons may submit written comments to the Safety Bureau not later than March 9, 1971.

Further details from United States Section, Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2397). Reference FR 9.1.71.

Poison prevention packaging act of 1970

UNITED STATES Public Law 91-601 which became effective on December 30, 1970 provides for special packaging to protect children from serious personal injury or serious illness resulting from handling, using or ingesting household substances, and for other purposes.

The Act covers hazardous substances as defined in the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, economic poisons, as defined in the Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act, and substances used for fuel when stored in portable containers.

The term 'special packaging' covers packaging designed or constructed so that children under five years of age cannot easily open the package or obtain a toxic or harmful amount of the substance it contains.

The Act does not authorize the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to prescribe specific packaging or labelling designs, product content or package quantity but he may prohibit the packaging of a hazardous substance if he determines it is unnecessarily attractive to children.

British exporters may obtain further details of this legislation from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 455, 456, 457).

These crepe soled shoes and boots, produced mainly for export, are now being exported by Eaton Footwear of Rushden to America, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and Scandinavia. They are called 'Poor Boys', a term originating in America for this particular style of well-designed though budget-priced footwear. With United Kingdom retail outlets now well established, Eaton is engaged in the steady building up of overseas markets designed to improve its present export figure of 30 per cent of total production.

Transportation of hazardous materials—gas cylinder specifications

THE CURRENT United States regulations governing the transportation of charged compressed gas cylinders require that the chemical analyses and tests that the cylinders undergo during manufacture should be carried out within the United States. This barrier has effectively prevented British cylinder manufacturers from exporting to the United States market.

The United States Department of Transportation has now announced that a public hearing will be held on February 23 to consider this requirement with particular reference to specification 3A and 3AA gas cylinders, and the special high pressure gas cylinders to be used with certain passive restraint systems (air-bags) to be incorporated in motor vehicles.

Interested persons who wish to make their views known at this hearing are requested to notify the Secretary of the Hazardous Materials Regulations Board before February 17 (for oral statements) or March 9 (for written comments). Any British manufacturer intending to do this is invited to contact the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 3364). Reference FR 15.1.71.

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UNITED STATES, *continued*

Tariff amendment

UNITED STATES Public law No. 91-570, which became effective on December 23, 1970, suspends the payment of duty on horses temporarily imported for racing as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of duty
802.40	In the case of horses, use for racing	Free

British exporters may obtain further details from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 455, 456, 457).

Bicycle parts and accessories—duty suspension

UNITED STATES Public Law PL91-689, which became effective on January 12, 1971, suspends the duties on certain bicycle parts and accessories until December 31, 1973, as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of duty	Effective Rate
912.5	Generator lighting sets for bicycles (provided for in items 653.39 part 3F, Schedule 6)	Free	On or before December 31,1973
912.10	Derailleurs, caliper brakes, drum brakes, three-speed hubs with coaster brakes, three-speed hubs without coaster brakes, click twist grips, click stick levers, multiple free-wheel sprockets (provided for in item 723.36, part 5C, Schedule 7)	Free	On or before December 31,1973

British exporters may obtain further information from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 455, 456, 457).

A last minute polish is given to the interior of an outside broadcast vehicle before it leaves the works of Pye TVT Ltd., for shipment to South Africa on the first leg of a sales tour to promote British TV capability. The tour will take in initially South Africa and Australia.

WORK OF BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The British Standards Institution (British Standards House, 2 Park Street, London, W.1) is well known as the official standards organization for this country. It also takes an active part in the work of international standards organizations such as ISO and IEC. Apart from standards work, BSI has several other functions. It runs a certification mark scheme, granting licences to manufacturers to use the BSI 'Kite mark' on products conforming to British Standards. It also undertakes testing work for outside bodies. It runs a Technical Help to Exporters scheme, providing firms selling abroad with information on overseas technical regulations applying to their products.

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CANADA

Consumer, Packaging and Labelling Bill

A NOTICE appeared in *Trade and Industry* of December 16, 1970, about the proposed Canadian Consumer, Packaging and Labelling Act (Bill C-180). During consideration of the Bill, the Canadian Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs announced the Canadian Government's policy on bilingual labelling. The following is an extract from his statement:

'Over the next couple of years, drug products, foods, cosmetics, patent medicines, pesticides and all consumer products subject to federal labelling rules will progressively have to meet the bilingual labelling requirements. These new regulations will increase the number of products labelled in both languages, and we expect by the end of 1975 that bilingual labelling should, as a general practice, be mandatory at the point of manufacture for consumer products subject to federal labelling legislation.

'It is recognized that imports may require special attention to ensure that foreign suppliers are aware of the bilingual requirements. Every effort will be made to encourage the earliest implementation of these new rules for imported products in order that they may conform along with domestic products to the five-year target date.'

British exporters requiring the full text of the statement should contact Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 455, 456, and 457).

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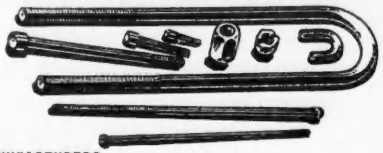

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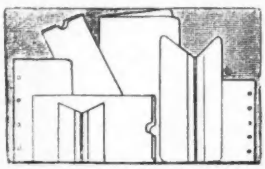

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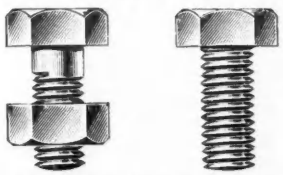

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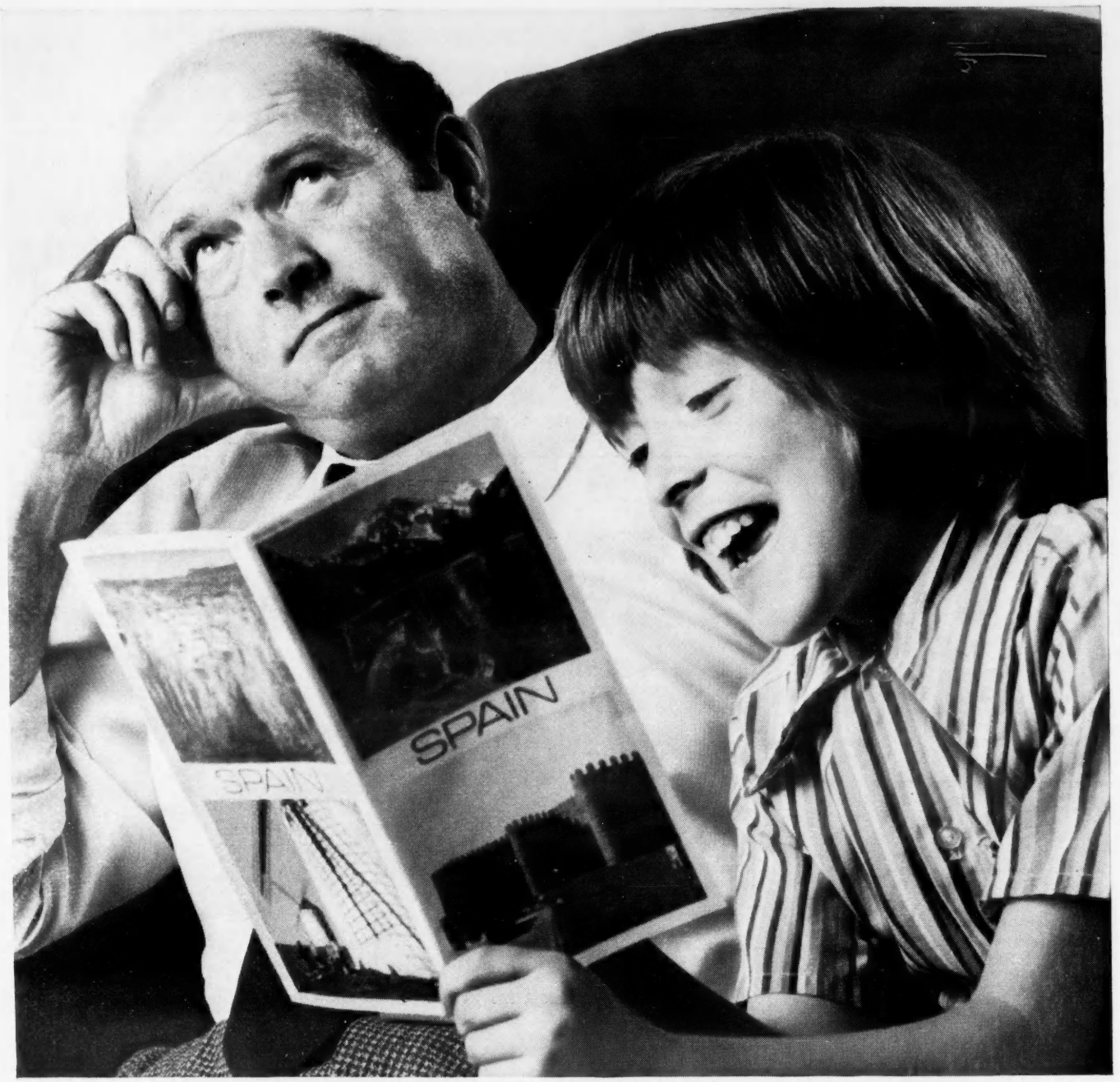

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